THE
English Rudiments.
OF THE
LATIN TONGUE,

Explained by

QUESTION and ANSWER.

Which are

So Formed, that a Child, omitting altogether the *Questions*, may learn only the *Answers*, and be fully instructed in the Rudiments of the *Latin* Tongue.

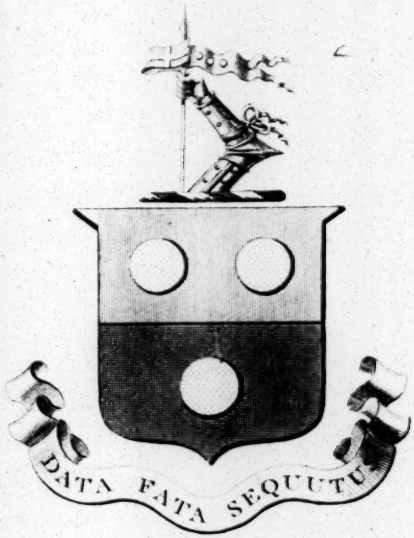
By *W. Dugard.*

LONDON,

Printed by *Eliz. Redmayne* for *Francis Eglesfield* at the *Marigold* in St. *Pauls* Church-yard, 1684.

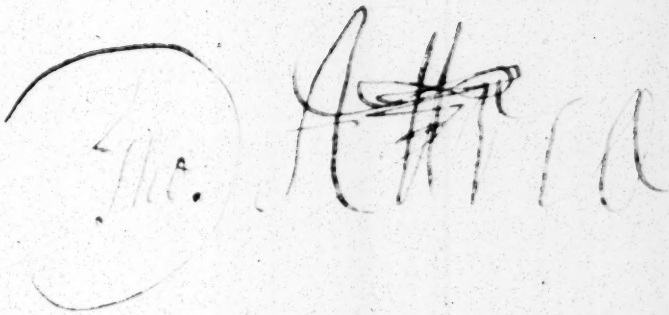
Tho: Attree his Book

1716



Richd. Shuttleworth Streatfeild

And of



IMPRIMATUR,

Geo. Stradling. S.T.P.
Rev. in Christo Pat.
D. Gilb. *Episc.* Lond.
a Sac. Dom.

Ex Æd.
Sebund.
Maii 4. 1663.

To the Learner of the

RUDIMENTS

OF THE

LATIN TONGUE.

IN the undertaking of the meaneſt Action, ſome *Scope* and *End* is propoſed. In thy coming to School, thou muſt conſider, that thy *End* and *Aim* is, (or ought to be) to obtain Learning: the End of that is, to enable thee to do God better ſervice, either in Church or Common-wealth. To facilitate the way, Theſe *Engliſh Rudiments of the Latin Tongue* are ſo compoſed by Queſtion and Anſwer, (that if my experience deceive me not) they will render the Task more eaſie and pleaſanter both to Teacher and Learner. For when the Child ſhall ſee that he is able to ask a pertinent Queſtion, and his fellow give him a full Anſwer, the Maſters labour is much eaſed, and the Child greatly encouraged, the Memory

leſs burdened than it was heretofore in the Common Accidence: and yet the expence and tedioufneſs of other Comments wholly avoided.

But in learning by heart, let me admoniſh thee to paſs by the Queſtions altogether, minding them not at all: as for example, in the Numbers, the Queſtion and Anſwer ſtand thus:

Q. *How many Numbers be there in Nouns?*

In Nouns be two Numbers, the Singular and the Plural.

Q. *How know you the ſingular Number?*

The Singular Number ſpeaketh but of one: as *Lapis*, a Stone.

Q. *How the Plural?*

The Plural Number ſpeaketh of more than one: as *Lapides*, Stones.

Now if you omit the Queſtions, it ſtands together thus to be learned of the Schollar:

In Nouns be two Numbers: the Singular and the Plural: the Singular Number ſpeaketh but of One: as Lapis, *a Stone: the Plural Number ſpeaketh of more than One: as* Lapides, *Stones.*

The Principal Queſtions are numbred by Figures. 1, 2, 3, 4, *&c.* ----- ſome are not numbred, but ſet down in a leſſer Character for

for explanation of the former: which in learning by heart may be paſſed by.

The main labour in learning (as of any Language, ſo) of the *Latin* Tongue, is, in *Nouns* and *Verbs:* in the other parts there is little hardneſs. Theſe Rudiments, for the Common Rules, are ſufficient for the young beginner, whoſe tender Capacity cannot comprehend curious Criticiſms. When age and proficiency draws them farther, they may then be exerciſed therein: in the mean time, if they be well practiſed in the *Declining* of Nouns, and *Conjugating* Verbs, the greateſt difficulty will be overcome. To this End *Comenius* hath furniſhed us with a *Veſtibulum Linguæ Latinæ:* where they may have plenty of Nouns and Verbs diſpoſed in an eaſie Method, with a *Vocabulary* at the latter end, where every word is declined and fitted for Childrens Capacity: and a *Janua Linguarum*, a new work, for thoſe that have made further progreſs. Bleſs God for theſe helps, which our forefathers were not acquainted withal. Do not thou, by thy negligence, loſe the fruit of ſo great a benefit, which thou may'ſt now enjoy, to thy great advantage, if it be not thine own fault. Do not therefore ſquander away idly that precious time, which thou canſt never

call back again: nor let ſlip the Opportunity which is now afforded thee in thy tender age; leaſt, when time ſhall better awake thy judgment, thou repent (as multitudes have done) when it is too late.

Theſe Rudiments have two parts: I. *Etymology*. II. *Syntaxis*. *Etymology* handles the eight parts, with their accidents, or, things belonging to them, ſeverally, as ſingle words, which begin at *In Speech*. *Syntaxis*, as they are joyned together in a ſpeech: which begins at the *Concords*. The Rules of *Propria quæ Maribus*, teach you to know what *Gender* a *Noun* is of, Regularly: *Heteroclites* or *Nouns* that *vary* from the Ordinary *Rule*, are ſet down in *Quæ genus*. But for the declining of them, when the *Gender* is once known, you muſt bring them to ſome *pattern or example* in the *five Declenſions*. The uſe of the *Rules* at *As in præſenti* is, to teach you to know the *præterperfect Tenſe*, & the *Supines* of *Verbs*, both Simple and Compound: and the *Declining* of them muſt be reduced to the *four Conjugations* here ſet down. Continual practice and exerciſe will quickly gain a dexterity therein: and then thou mayſt with delight and pleaſure go on to the *Syntaxis*, and ſet upon other Authors. And for thy Eaſe, I have added at the

the end of these *Rudiments* all the *Nouns* comprehended in the *Rules* of *Propria quæ Maribus*, and *Quæ genus*, with their Declension and Gender: and all the *Verbs* in *As in præsenti*, with a short or long note of their Conjugation, to which, in *declining* they may be referred. If thou receive any benefit or furtherance hereby, give God the Glory.

Capital Letters.

Rom. A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T V U W X Y Z.

Italick. A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T V U W X Y Z.

Small letters, or characters.

Rom. a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r ſ s t v u w x y z.

Italick. a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r ſ s t v u w x y z.

We uſe great Characters.

1. In proper Names: *as* Petrus, Joannes, *Peter, John.*
2. In the beginning of a Sentence: *as* Deum time. Parentes honora, *Fear God, Honor thy Parents.*
3. In Names of Arts, *as* Grammatica, Logica, Rhetorica, &c.

4. In Names of Offices and Dignities; *as* Episcopus *a Bishop.* Celsitudo vestra, *your Highness.*

Other words for the most part, are to be written with small Characters.

Letters are divided into *Vowels* and *Consonants.* There be five *Vowels* which make a perfect sound of themselves, *viz.* a, e, i, o, u; and the Greek y for i, all the rest are *Consonants*, which sound with a *Vowel.*

But *i* and *u* are sometimes *Consonants*, and sometimes *Vowels.* They are always *Consonants*, when they are set before themselves, or other *Vowels* in the same syllable, and must be written thus, j, v; *jaceo, injicio, jubeo, voluntas, vultus.* But set before a Consonant, they are always Vowels, and thus written; *i* and u; as *ignis, inter, ubi, umbra, unus.*

Notes *or* Points, *which we use in distinguishing writing, are*

1. a Comma, *which is a short pause* ——— ,
2. a Semicolon, *sometimes longer* ——— ;
3. a Colon, *a long stay* ——— :
4. a Period, *which makes up a perfect sentence* ——— .
5. a Note of Exclamation ——— !
6. a Note of Interrogation ——— ?
7. a Parenthesis ——— ( )

The

The Rudiments

Of the

LATIN TONGUE.

Queſtion. 1.

How many parts of Speech are there:

In Speech be Eight Parts:

I. *Noun,*	declined.		V. *Adverb,*	undeclined.	
II. *Pronoun,*			VI. *Conjunction,*		
III. *Verb,*			VII. *Præpoſition,*		
IV. *Participle,*			VIII. *Interjection.*		

What is it to be declined?

To be *declined* is to be varied or changed into divers terminations.

What is a termination?

A *termination* is the ending of a word in the laſt letter or ſyllable.

What is it to be undeclined?

To be *undeclined* is not to be varied or changed at all into divers terminations; but to remain always the ſame: as *hodie, cras, ad, apud,* &c.

Of a NOUN.

Q. What is a Noun?

A *Noun is the name of a thing that may be ſeen, felt, heard, or underſtood: as* manus *an hand,* domus *an houſe,* bonitas *goodneſs.*

Q.

Q. 3. How many ſorts of Nouns are there?

There be two ſorts of Nouns: a Noun Subſtantive, *and a Noun* Adjective.

Q. 4. What is a Noun Subſtantive?

A Noun Subſtantive *is that ſtandeth by it ſelf, and requireth not another word to be joyned with it, to ſhew it's ſignification*: *as* homo, *a man.*

What mean you by that *ſtandeth by it ſelf*?

It ſtandeth by it ſelf, i.e. it is to be underſtood of it ſelf alone, without the help of another word.

Q. 5. What is a Noun Adjective?

A Noun Adjective *is that cannot ſtand by it ſelf in reaſon or ſignification; but requireth to be joyned with another word*: *as* bonus *good*, pulcher *fair.*

Q. 6. How is a Noun Subſtantive declined?

A Noun Subſtantive *is declined with one Article*: *as* Hic magiſter *a maſter*: *or elſe with two at the moſt*; *as* Hic & hæc parens *a father or mother.*

Q. 7. How is a Noun Adjective declined?

A Noun Adjective *is declined either with three terminations*, *as* bonus, bona, bonum; *or elſe with three Articles*, *as* Hic, hæc, & hoc fœlix *happy*; Hic & hæc levis & hoc leve *light.*

Q. 8. How many ſorts of Noun Subſtantives be there?

A Noun Subſtantive *is either Proper to the thing it betokeneth*, *as* Carolus *is my proper name: or elſe is* Common *to more*, *as* Homo *is a common name to all men.*

Q. 9. How many things belong to a Noun?

There belong to a Noun theſe five things: Number, Caſe, Gender, Declenſion and Compariſon.

Q. 10. How many Numbers be there in a Noun?

IN Nouns be two Numbers; the ſingular and the plural.

Q. 11. How know you the Singular Number?

The Singular number ſpeaketh but of One; as Lapis *a ſtone.*

Q. 12. How the Plural?

The Plural number ſpeaketh of more than One; as Lapides *ſtones.*

Caſes of Nouns.

Q. 13, How many Caſes be there in Nouns?

THere be in Nouns ſix Caſes ſingularly and plurally: the Nominative, the Genitive, the Dative, the Accuſative, the Vocative, and the Ablative.

How be theſe Caſes known one from another?

The Nominative and the Accuſative are known by their Places; *the reſt by their* Signs.

Q. 14. How know you the Nominative Caſe?

The Nominative Caſe cometh before the Verb, and anſwereth to this queſtion Who *or* what; *as* Magiſter docet, *The maſter teacheth.*

Q. 15. How the Genitive?

The Genitive Caſe is known by this token Of, *and anſwereth to this queſtion* Whoſe *or* whereof; *as* Doctrina Magiſtri, *The learning of the Maſter.*

Q. 16. How the Dative?

The Dative Caſe is known by this token To, *and anſwers to this queſtion,* To whom, *or* to what; *as* Do libruм magiſtro, *I give a book to the Maſter.*

Q. 17.

Q. 17. How the Accuſative?

The Accuſative caſe followeth the Verb, and anſwereth to this queſtion, Whom *or* what; *as* Amo magiſtrum, *I love the maſter.*

Q. 18. How the Vocative?

The Vocative caſe is known by Calling or ſpeaking to; *as* ô magiſter! *O maſter!*

Q. 19. How the Ablative?

The Ablative caſe is commonly joyned with Prepoſitions ſerving to the Ablative caſe; as De magiſtro, *of the maſter,* Coram magiſtro, *Before the maſter.*

Alſo In, With, Through, For, From, By, *and* Than, *after the Comparative Degree,* be *Signs of the Ablative caſe.*

What be the Common Signs of the Caſes?

The Common Sign of the
- Nominative is *a*, or *the.*
- Genitive *of.*
- Dative *to.*
- Accuſative *the.*
- Vocative *o.*
- Ablative *from.*

Articles.

Q. 20. What is the Uſe of Articles?

Articles are marks or notes of the Gender borrowed of the Pronoun, and are thus declined.

Singulariter	N. hic, hæc, hoc	Pluraliter N. hi, hæ, hæc
	G. hujus, hujus, hujus	G. horū, harū, horū
	D. huic, huic, huic	D. his, his, his
	A. hunc, hanc, hoc	A. hos, has, hæc
	V. caret.	V. caret.
	A. hoc, hac, hoc	A. his, his, his.

Gen-

Genders of Nouns.

GEnders of Nouns be seven; *the Masculine, the Feminine, the Neuter, the Common of two, the Common of three, the Doubtful and the Epicene.*

Q. 22. How know you the Masculine Gender?
The Masculine Gender is declined with this article Hic; *as* Hic vir, *a man.*

Q. 23. How the Feminine?
The Feminine Gender is declined with this article Hæc; *as* Hæc mulier, *a woman.*

Q. 24. How the Neuter?
The Neuter Gender is declined with this article Hoc; *as* hoc saxum, *a stone.*

Q. 25. How the common of two?
The common of two is declined with Hic & hæc; *as* hic & hæc parens, *a father or mother.*

Q. 26. How the common of three?
The common of three is declined with Hic, hæc, & hoc; *as* hic, hæc & hoc Felix *happy.*

Q. 27. How the doubtful?
The Doubtful Gender is declined with Hic *or* hæc; *as* Hic vel hæc dies *a day.*

Q. 28. How the Epicene?
The Epicene Gender is declined with one article, and under that one article both kinds be signified; as Hic passer, *a sparrow,* Hæc Aquila, *an eagle both he and she.*

Declen-

Declenſions of Nouns.

Q. 29. How many Declenſions be there?

THere be five *Declenſions of Nouns.*

Q. 30. How are the five Declenſions known one from another?

Theſe five declenſions are known aſunder by the terminations of their caſes.

Q. 31. How the firſt?

I. THe *firſt is, when the Genitive and Dative caſe ſingular end in* æ: *the Accuſative in* am, *the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in* â: *the Nominative plural in* æ: *the Genitive in* arum: *the Dative in* is: *the Accuſative in* as: *the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in* is; *as in example.*

	Singulariter.	
Nominativo	hæc Muſa	*a ſong.*
Genitivo	hujus Muſæ	*of a ſong.*
Dativo	huic Muſæ	*to a ſong.*
Accuſativo	hanc Muſam	*the ſong.*
Vocativo	ô Muſa	*O ſong.*
Ablativo	ab hâc Muſa	*from a ſong.*
	Pluraliter.	
Nominativo	hæ Muſæ	*ſongs.*
Genitivo	harum Muſarum	*of ſongs.*
Dativo	his Muſis	*to ſongs.*
Accuſativo	has Muſas	*the ſongs.*
Vocativo	ô Muſæ	*O ſongs.*
Ablativo	ab his Muſis	*from ſongs.*

What particular obſervation have ye in the firſt Declenſion?

Note that Filia *and* Nata *do make the Dative and Ablative plural in* is, *or in* abus, *alſo* Dea, mula, equa, liberta, *make the Dative and the Ablative caſe plural in* abus *only.*

Q. 32.

Q. 32. How know you the ſecond Declenſion?

II. THe *Second is when the Genitive caſe ſingular ends in* i, *the Dative in* o, *the Accuſative in* um, *the Vocative* for the moſt part *like the Nominative, the Ablative in* o, *the Nominative plural in* i, *the Genitive in* orum, *the Dative in* is, *the Accuſative in* os, *the Vocative like the Nominative, the Ablative in* is; *as in example.*

Singulariter.

Nom.	hic magiſter	*a maſter.*
Gen.	hujus magiſtri	*of a maſter.*
Dat.	huic magiſtro	*to a maſter.*
Acc.	hunc magiſtrum	*the maſter.*
Voc.	ô magiſter	*O maſter.*
Abl.	ab hoc magiſtro	*from a maſter.*

Pluraliter.

Nom.	hi magiſtri	*maſters.*
Gen.	horum magiſtrorum	*of maſters.*
Dat.	his magiſtris	*to maſters.*
Acc.	hos magiſtros	*the maſters.*
Voc.	ô magiſtri	*O maſters.*
Abl.	ab his magiſtris	*from maſters.*

Singulariter.

Nom.	hic Dominus	*a Lord.*
Gen.	hujus Domini	*of a Lord.*
Dat.	huic Domino	*to a Lord.*
Acc.	hunc Dominum	*the Lord.*
Voc.	ô Domine	*O Lord.*
Abl.	ab hoc Domino	*from a Lord.*

Pluraliter

Pluraliter.

Nom.	hi Domini	*Lords.*
Gen.	horum Dominorum	*of Lords.*
Dat.	his Dominis	*to Lords.*
Acc.	hos Dominos	*the Lords.*
Voc.	ô Domini	*O Lords.*
Abl.	ab his Dominis	*from Lords.*

Why do you ſay in the Vocative ſingular, the Vocative *for the moſt part* like the Nominative?

Becauſe it is not always ſo; for there be divers exceptions; as,

I. *When the Nominative endeth in* us, *the Vocative ſhall end in* e; *as* Nom. hic Dominus, Voc. ô Domine. *Except* Deus *which maketh* ô Deus, *and* filius *that maketh* ô fili.

II. *When the Nominative endeth in* ius, *if it be the proper name of a man, the Vocative ſhall end in* i; *as* Nom. hic Georgius, Voc. ô Georgi.

III. *Alſo theſe Nouns following make the Vocative in* e, *or* us; *as* agnus, lucus, vulgus, populus, chorus, fluvius.

N. B. *Note alſo that all Nouns of the Neuter Gender, of what Declenſion ſoever they be, have the Nominative, the Accuſative, and the Vocative alike in both Numbers, and in the plural Number they end all in* a; *as in example.*

Singular.

Nom.	hoc regnum	*a kingdom.*
Gen.	hujus regni	*of a kingdom.*
Dat.	huic regno	*to a kingdom.*
Acc.	hoc regnum	*the kingdom.*
Voc.	ô regnum	*O kingdom.*
Abl.	ab hoc regno	*from a kingdom.*

Plura-

Pluraliter.

Nom.	hæc regna	*kingdoms*
Gen.	horum regnorum	*of kingdoms*
Dat.	his regnis	*to kingdoms*
Acc.	hæc regna	*the kingdoms*
Voc.	ô regna	*O kingdoms*
Abl.	ab his regnis	*from kingdoms.*

Ambo *and* Duo *make the neuter Gender in* o; *and be thus declined.*

Pluraliter.

Nom.	Ambo, ambæ, ambo,	*both,*
Gen.	amborum, ambarum, amborum,	
Dat.	ambobus, ambabus, ambobus,	
Acc.	ambos, ambas, ambo,	
Voc.	ambo, ambæ, ambo,	
Abl.	ambobus, ambabus, ambobus.	

Likewiſe Duo.

Qu. 33. How know you the third Declenſion?

III. *THe third is when the Genitive Caſe ſingular endeth in* is, *the Dative in* i, *the Accuſative in* em, *and ſometimes in* im, *and ſometime in both: the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in* e, *ſometime in* i, *and ſometime both* e, *and* i: *the Nominative Caſe plural in* es: *the Genitive in* um, *and ſometime in* ium: *the Dative in* bus: *the Accuſative in* es: *the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in* bus: *as an example.*

Singulariter.

Nom.	hic lapis	*a ſtone*
Gen.	hujus lapidis	*of a ſtone*
Dat.	huic lapidi	*to a ſtone*
Acc.	hunc lapidem	*the ſtone*
Voc.	ô lapis	*O ſtone*
Abl.	ab hoc lapide	*from a ſtone.*

Pluraliter.

Nom. hi lapides	*ſtones*
Gen. horum lapidum	*of ſtones*
Dat. his lapidibus	*to ſtones*
Acc. hos lapides	*the ſtones*
Voc. ô lapides	*O ſtones*
Abl. ab his lapidibus	*from ſtones.*

Singulariter.

Nom. hic & hæc parens	*a father or mother.*
Gen. hujus parentis	
Dat. huic parenti	
Acc. hunc & hanc parentem	
Voc. ô parens	
Abl. ab hoc & hac parente.	

Pluraliter.

Nom. hi & hæ parentes
Gen. horum & harum parentum
Dat. his parentibus
Acc. hos & has parentes
Voc. ô parentes
Abl. ab his parentibus.

Qu. 34. How know you the fourth Declenſion?

IV. THe fourth is, *when the Genitive Caſe ſingular endeth in* ûs: *the Dative in* ui; *the Accuſative in* um: *the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in* u: *The Nominative plural in* us: *the Genitive in* uum: *the Dative in* ibus: *the Accuſative in* us: *the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in* ibus: *as in example.*

Singula-

Singulariter.

Nom. hæc manus	*an hand*
Gen. hujus manus	*of an hand*
Dat. huic manui	*to an hand*
Acc. has manus	*the hand*
Voc. ô manus	*O hand*
Abl. ab hâc manu	*from a hand.*

Pluraliter.

Nom. hæ manus	*hands*
Gen. harum manuum	*of hands*
Dat. his manibus	*to hands*
Acc. has manus	*the hands*
Voc. ô manus	*O hands*
Abl. ab his manibus	*from hands.*

Qu. 35. How know you the fifth Declenſion?

V. *THe fifth is, when the Genitive and the Dative Caſe ſingular end in* ei: *the Accuſative in* em: *the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in* e: *the Nominative plural in* es: *the Genitive in* erum: *the Dative in* ebus: *the Accuſative in* es: *the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in* ebus: *as in example.*

Singulariter.

Nom. hæc facies	*a face*
Gen. hujus faciei	*of a face*
Dat. huic facies	*to a face*
Acc. hanc faciem	*the face*
Voc. ô facies	*O face*
Abl. ab hac facie.	*from a face.*

Pluraliter

Nom.	hæ facies	*faces*
Gen.	harum facierum	*of faces*
Dat.	his faciebus	*to faces*
Acc.	has facies	*the faces*
Voc.	ô facies	*O faces*
Abl.	ab his faciebus	*from faces.*

N. B. *Note that all Nouns of the fifth Declenſion be of the Feminine Gender, except* meridies *and* dies.

Qu. How ends the Genitive Caſe ſingular in each Declenſion?

The Genitive Caſe ſingular of the

1.	*in* æ	*as* Muſæ.
2.	*in* i	*as* Magiſtri.
3.	*in* is	*as* Lapidis.
4.	*in* us	*as* Manus.
5.	*in* ei	*as* Meridiei.

The Dative Caſe ſingular of the

1.	*in* æ	*as* Muſæ.
2.	*in* o	*as* Magiſtro.
3.	*in* i	*as* Lapidi.
4.	*in* ui	*as* Manui.
5.	*in* ei	*as* Faciei.

The Accuſative Caſe ſingular of the

1.	*in* am	*as* Muſam.
2.	*in* um	*as* Magiſtrum.
3.	*in* em	*as* Lapidem.
4.	*in* um	*as* Manum.
5.	*in* em	*as* Faciem.

The Vocative like the Nominative, ſingularly and plurally, in all Declenſions; ſave in the ſecond ſingular; where it is for the moſt part *like the Nominative.*

The

The Ablative ſingular of the

1. *in* â	*as* Muſâ.
2. *in* o	*as* Magiſtro.
3. *in* e	*as* Lapide.
4. *in* u	*as* Manu.
5. *in* e	*as* Facie.

The Nominative plural of the

1. *in* æ	*as* Muſæ.
2. *in* i	*as* Magiſtri.
3. *in* es	*as* Lapides.
4. *in* us	*as* Manus.
5. *in* es	*as* Facies.

The Genitive plural of the

1. *in* arum	*as* Muſarum.
2. *in* orum	*as* Magiſtrorum.
3. *in* um *or* ium	*as* Lapidum, triſtium.
4. *in* uum	*as* Manuum.
5. *in* erum	*as* Facierum.

The Dative plural of the

1. *in* is	*as* Muſis.
2. *in* is	*as* Magiſtris.
3. *in* bus	*as* Lapidibus.
4. *in* ibus	*as* Manibus.
5. *in* ebus	*as* Faciebus.

The Accuſative plural of the

1. *in* as	*as* Muſas.
2. *in* os	*as* Magiſtros.
3. *in* es	*as* Lapides.
4. *in* us	*as* Manus.
5. *in* es	*as* Facies.

The Vocative plural is always like the Nominative.

The Ablative plural is ever the ſame with the Dative.

The Declining of Adjectives.

Qu. 136. How is a Noun Adjective of three Terminations declined?

A *Noun Adjective of three Terminations is thus declined.*

Singulariter.	*Pluraliter.*
N. bonus, bona, bonum.	N. boni, bonæ, bona.
G. boni, bonæ, boni.	G. bonorum, bonarum, bonorum.
D. bono, bonæ, bono.	D. bonis, bonis, bonis.
A. bonum, bonam, bonum.	A. bonos, bonas, bona.
V. bone, bona, bonum.	V. boni, bonæ, bona.
A. bono, bona, bono.	A. bonis, bonis, bonis.

N. B. *Eight Adjectives, viz.* unus, totus, ſolus, ullus, alius, alter, uter, *and* neuter *make the Gen. ſing. in* ius: *and the Dative in* i: *as* unus, una, unum, *Gen.* unius, *Dat.* uni: *in other places like* bonus. *But* ullus, alius, alter, uter, *and* neuter *lack the Vocative caſe; and* alius *makes* aliud *in the neuter Gender, not* alium.

Qu. 37. How is a Noun Adjective of three Articles declined?

A Noun Adjective of three Articles is thus declined after the third declenſion.

Singulariter.	*Pluraliter.*
N. hic, hæc, & hoc felix (*happy.*	N. hi & hæ felices & hæc felicia.
G. hujus felicis	G. horum, harum, & horū
D. huic felici.	D. his felicibus. (felicium.
A. hunc & hanc felicem, & hoc felix.	A. hos & has felices, & hæc felicia.
V. ô felix.	V. ô felices & ô felicia.
A. ab hoc, hac & hoc felice vel felici.	A. ab his felicibus.

Sing.

Sing.	*Plur.*
N. hic & hæc triſtis & hoc triſte. (*ſorrowful*	N. hi & hæ triſtes, & hæc triſtia.
G. hujus triſtis.	G. horum, harum & horum triſtium.
D. huic triſti.	D. his triſtibus.
A. hunc & hanc triſtem, & hoc triſte.	A. hos & has triſtes, & hæc triſtia.
V. ô triſtis, & ô triſte.	V. ô triſtes & ô triſtia.
A. ab hoc hâc & hoc triſti.	A. ab his triſtibus.

Compariſons of Nouns Adjectives.

Qu. 38. What is Compariſon?

Compariſon is the altering the ſignification of a word into more leſs by or degrees.

Qu. 39. What ſorts of Nouns are compared?

Adjectives, whoſe ſignification may increaſe or be diminiſhed, may form compariſon.

What is it to have the ſignification increaſed or diminiſhed?

To have the ſignification increaſed or diminiſhed, is to be made more or leſs: as hard, harder, hardeſt; ſo back again, hardeſt, harder, hard.

Qu. 40. How many degrees of Compariſon, are there?

There be three degrees of Compariſon; the Poſitive, the Comparative and the Superlative.

Qu. 41. How know you the Poſitive?

The Poſitive betokeneth a thing abſolutely without excèſs, as durus *hard.*

Qu. How know you the Comparative?

The Comparative ſomewhat exceedeth his Poſitive in ſignification: as durior, *harder, or more hard.*

Qu. 43. Whence is the Comparative degree formed?

The Comparative is formed of the firſt caſe of his Poſitive that endeth in i, *by putting thereto* or *in the Maſculine and Feminine Gender, and* us *in the Neuter: as of* duri, hic & hæc durior, & hoc durius: *of* triſti, hic & hæc triſtior, & hoc triſtius.

Qu. 44. How know you the Superlative?

The Superlative exceedeth his Poſitive in the higheſt degree, as duriſſimus *hardeſt.*

Qu. 45. Whence is the Superlative formed?

The Superlative is formed of the firſt caſe of his Poſitive that endeth in i, *by putting to* ſ *and* ſimus; *as of* duri, duriſſimus; *of* triſti, triſtiſſimus.

Qu. 46. How be Nouns Adjectives of the Comparative degree declined?

Nouns Adjectives of the Comparative degree are declined like durior *harder, thus*;

Sing.	*Plur.*
N. hic & hæc durior, & hoc durius.	N. hi & hæ duriores, & hæc duriora.
G. hujus durioris.	G. horum, harum, & horum duriorum.
D. huic duriori.	D. his durioribus.
A. hunc & hanc duriorem, & hoc durius.	A. hos & has duriores, & hæc duriora.
V. ô durior & ô durius.	V. ô duriores & ô duriora.
A. ab hoc, hac, & hoc duriore vel duriori.	A. ab his durioribus.

Qu. 47. What Exceptions are there from theſe general Rules?

From theſe general Rules are excepted theſe that follow.

I. Bonus, melior, optimus. Malus, pejor, peſſimus. Magnus, major, maximus. Parvus, minor, minimus. Multus, plurimus, multa, plurima, multum, plus, plurimum.

II. *If*

II. *If the poſitive end in* er, *the Superlative is formed of the Nominative Caſe, by putting to* rimus: *as* Pulcher pulcherrimus.

III. *Theſe Nouns ending in* lis, *maketh the Superlative by changing* is *into* limus: *as* humilis humillimus: ſimilis ſimillimus: facilis facillimus: gracilis gracillimus: agilis agillimus: docilis docillimus. *All other Nouns ending in* lis *follow the general Rule aforegoing.*

IV. *If a vowel come before* us, *it is compared by* magis *and* maximè: *as* pius, magis-pius, maximè pius. Aſſiduus, magis-aſſiduus, maximè aſſiduus.

Of a Pronoun.

Qu. 48. What is a Pronoun?

Pronoun is a part of ſpeech, like to a Noun, which is uſed in ſhewing or rehearſing.

Why is it called a Pronoun?

It is called a Pronoun, becauſe it is put for a Noun, and doth ſupply the place of a Noun.

How are Pronouns uſed?

Pronouns are uſed two ways: either in ſhewing or rehearſing.

Qu. 49. How many Pronouns be there?

There be fifteen Pronouns: Ego, tu, ſui, ille, ipſe, iſte, hic, is, meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, veſter, noſtras, veſtras.

Qu. 50. How many have the Vocative caſe?

Four of theſe have the Vocative caſe: as tu, meus, noſter, *and* noſtras: *all the reſt lack it: alſo* ſui *wants the Nominative caſe.*

Qu. 51. What are added to the Pronouns?

To theſe may be added their compounds: Egomet, tute, idem, *and alſo* qui, quæ, quod.

Qu. 52.

Qu. 52. How many Pronoun-Subſtantives be there?

Ego, tu, ſui, *are Pronoun-Subſtantives: all the reſt are Adjectives.*

Qu. 53. How many Pronoun-Primitives be there?

Theſe eight Pronouns, Ego, tu, ſui, ille, ipſe, iſte, hic, *and* is, *be Primitives.*

Qu. 54. Why are they called Primitives?

Becauſe they are firſt words, and not derived of others.

Qu. 55. What are they called beſides?

They be alſo called Demonſtratives; becauſe they ſhew a thing not ſpoken of before.

Qu. 56. How many Relatives are there?

Theſe ſix, hic, ille, iſte, is, idem, *and* qui, *be Relatives.*

Qu. 57. Why are they called Relatives?

Becauſe they rehearſe a thing that was ſpoken of before.

Qu. 58. How many Pronoun-Derivatives are there?

Theſe ſeven, meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, veſter, noſtras, veſtras, *be Derivatives.*

Qu. 59. Why be they called Derivatives?

Becauſe they be derived of their Primitives mei, tui, ſui, noſtri *and* veſtri.

Qu. 60. How many things belong to a Pronoun?

There belong to a Pronoun theſe five things: Number, Caſe, Gender, as are in a Noun; Declenſion and Perſon, as here followeth.

The Declenſion of Pronouns.

Qu. 61. How many Declenſions are there of Pronouns?

There be four Declenſions of Pronouns.

Qu. 62.

Qu. 62. How will you know what Declenſion a Pronoun is of?

The Declenſions of Pronouns are known by the termination of the Genitive Caſe ſingular, as in Nouns: as, the Genitive of the

I. *in* i, *as* mei, tui, ſui.
II. *in* ius *or* jus, *as* iſtius, ejus, cujus.
III. *in* i, æ, *and* i, *as* mei, meæ, mei.
IV. *in* átis, *as* noſtras, noſtrátis.

Qu. 63. How many Pronouns be of the firſt Declenſion?

Theſe three. Ego, tu, ſui, *be of the firſt Declenſion, and be thus declined.*

Singulariter	Nom. *Ego*,	Pluraliter.	Nom. *nos.*
	Gen. *mei*,		Gen. *noſtrum vel noſtri.*
	Dat. *mihi*,		Dat. *nobis.*
	Acc. *me*,		Acc. *nos.*
	Voc. *caret*,		Voc. *caret.*
	Abl. à *me.*		Abl. à *nobis.*
Singulariter	Nom. *Tu*,	Pluraliter.	Nom. *vos.*
	Gen. *tui*,		Gen. *veſtrum vel veſtri.*
	Dat. *tibi*,		Dat. *vobis.*
	Acc. *te*,		Acc. *vos.*
	Voc. ô *tu*,		Voc. ô *vos.*
	Abl à *te.*		Abl. à *vobis.*

Singulariter and Pluraliter.	Nominativo	*caret.*
	Genitivo	*ſui.*
	Dativo	*ſibi.*
	Accuſativo	*ſe.*
	Vocativo	*caret.*
	Ablativo	*a ſe.*

Qu. 64. How many Pronouns be of the ſecond Declenſion?

Theſe ſix, ille, ipſe, iſte, hic, is, *and* qui, *be of the ſecond Declenſion, and be thus declined.*

Sing-

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. *iſte, iſta, iſtud.*	Nom. *iſti, iſtæ, iſta.*
Gen. *iſtius.*	G. *iſtorum, iſtarum, iſtorum.*
Dat. *iſti.*	Dat. *iſtis.*
Acc. *iſtum, iſtam, iſtud.*	Acc. *iſtos, iſtas, iſta.*
Voc. *caret.*	Voc. *caret.*
Abl. *iſto, iſta, iſto.*	Abl. *iſtis.*

N. B. Ille *is declined like* iſte, *and alſo* ipſe: *ſaving that* ipſe *maketh* ipſum *in the Neuter Gender, not* ipſud.

Qu. 65. How is *hic* declined?

Nom. *hic, hæc, hoc:* Gen. *hujus:* Dat. *huic*; *as afore in the Noun.*

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. *is, ea, id.*	Nom. *ii, eæ, ea.*
Gen. *ejus.*	Gen. *eorum, earum, eorum.*
Dat. *ei.*	Dat. *iis, vel eis.*
Acc. *eum, eam, id.*	Acc. *eos, eas, ea.*
Voc. *caret.*	Voc. *caret.*
Abl. *eo, ea, eo.*	Abl. *iis, vel eis.*

Sing.	Plur.
Nom. *qui, quæ, quod.*	Nom. *qui, quæ, quæ.*
Gen. *cujus.*	G. *quorum, quarum, quorum.*
Dat. *cui.*	Dat. *quibus, vel queis.*
Acc. *quem, quam, quod.*	Acc. *quos, quas, quæ.*
Voc. *caret.*	Voc. *caret.*
Abl. *quo, qua, quo.*	Abl. *quibus, vel queis.*

So is Quis *declined, whether it be Interrogative or Indefinite.*

Singulariter { Nom. *quis, quæ, quid.* / Gen. *cujus*, &c.

But the Compound Quiſquis *is thus declined.*

Singulariter { Nom. *quiſquis, quicquid.* / Acc. *quicquid.* / Abl. *quoquo, quaqua, quoquo.*

Qu. 66.

Qu. 66. How many Pronouns be of the third Declenſion?

Theſe five, meus, tuus, ſiuus, noſter, *and* veſter, *are of the third Declenſion; and are declined like Nouns Adjectives of three terminations, in this wiſe.*

Sing.	Plur.
N. *meus, mea, meum.*	N. *mei, meæ, mea.*
G. *mei, meæ, mei.*	G. *meorum, mearum, meorum*
D. *meo, meæ, meo.*	D. *meis.*
A. *meum, meam, meum.*	A. *meos, meas, mea.*
V. *mi, mea, meum.*	V. *mei, meæ, mea.*
A. *meo, mea, meo.*	A. *meis.*

So is noſter, *declined, and* tuus, ſiuus, veſter, *ſaving that theſe three laſt do lack the Vocative Caſe.*

Qu. 67. How many Pronouns be of the fourth Declenſion?

Noſtras, veſtras, *be of the fourth Declenſion, and be thus declined.*

Sing.	Plur.
N. *hic & hæc noſtras, & hoc noſtrate.*	N. *hi & hæ noſtrates, & hæc noſtratia.*
G. *hujus noſtratis.*	G. *horum harum & horum noſtratium.*
D. *huic noſtrati.*	D. *his noſtratibus.*
A. *hunc & hanc noſtratem, & hoc noſtrate.*	A. *hos & has noſtrates & hæc noſtratia.*
V. *O noſtras, & O noſtrate.*	V. *O noſtrates, & O noſtratia.*
A. *ab hoc hac & hoc noſtrate vel noſtrati.*	A. *ab his noſtratibus.*

Cujas is here to be referred for the like manner of declining. So Arpinas, Ravennas, Londinas, *&c. which be called Gentiles, becauſe they properly betoken pertaining to countries or nations, to ſects, or factions.*

Qu. 68. How many Perſons be there in a Pronoun?

A Pronoun hath three Perſons.

Qu. 69.

Qu. 69. How know you the firſt Perſon?

The firſt Perſon ſpeaketh of himſelf: as, Ego *I,* Nos *We.*

Qu. 70. How the ſecond?

The ſecond Perſon is ſpoken to: as Tu *Thou,* Vos *Yee; and of this Perſon is every Vocative Caſe.*

Qu. 71. How the third?

The third Perſon is ſpoken of, as Ille *He;* Illi, *They: and therefore all Nouns, Pronouns, and Participles be of the third Perſon,* viz. *becauſe they are ſpoken of.*

Of a VERB.

Qu. 72. What is a Verb?

A *Verb is a part of ſpeech, declined with Mood and Tenſe, and betokeneth to do, as* amo *I love, or to ſuffer, as* amor *I am loved; or to* be, *as* ſum *I am.*

What is the difference between a *Noun* and a *Verb*?

A *Noun* ſignifies the Name of a thing. A *Verb* ſignifies the manner of doing, ſuffering, or being of a thing.

Qu. 73. How many ſorts of Verbs be there?

There be two ſorts of Verbs: Perſonal, *which is declined with divers Perſons or Terminations; as* amo, amas, amat; *and* Impersonal, *not varied by divers Perſons, but formed in the third Perſon ſingular only; as* Tædet *it irketh;* Oportet *it behooveth.*

Qu. 74. How many kinds of Verbs Perſonals be there?

Of Verbs Perſonals there be five kinds: Active, Paſſive, Neuter, Deponent, and Commune.

How

How do theſe differ one from another?

Theſe differ three ways. 1. In Termination. 2. In Signification. 3. In declining or forming.

Qu. 75. How know you a Verb Active?

A Verb Active endeth in o; *and ſignifies to* do, *as* Amo *I love.*

Qu. 76. How a Verb Paſſive?

A Verb Paſſive endeth in or; *and ſignifies to* ſuffer: *as* Amor *I am loved.*

Qu. 77. How a Verb Neuter?

A Verb Neuter endeth in m, *and ſignifies to* be, *as* ſum *I am: or in* o, *and ſignifies ſometime to* do, *as* Curro *I run*; *and ſometimes to* ſuffer, *as* Ægroto *I am ſick.*

Qu. 78. How a Verb Deponent?

A Verb Deponent endeth in or, *like a Paſſive, and yet in ſignification is either like an Active, as* Loquor Verbum *I ſpeak a word*; *or like a Neuter, ſignifying actively, as* glorior *I boaſt.*

Qu. 79. How a Verb Commune?

A Verb Commune endeth in or, *and yet in ſignification is both Active and Paſſive*; *as* Oſculor te, *I kiſs thee,* Oſculor à te, *I am kiſſed of thee.*

MOOD.

Qu. 80. How many Moods are there?

THere be ſix Moods, the Indicative, the Imperative, the Optative, the Potential, the Subjunctive, the Infinitive.

Qu. 81. How know you the Indicative Mood?

The Indicative Mood ſheweth a reaſon, true or falſe; *as* Ego Amo *I love: or elſe asketh a queſtion*; *as* Amas tu *Doſt thou love?*

Qu. 82.

Qu. 82. How the Imperative?

The Imperative biddeth or commandeth: as Ama, *Love thou.*

Qu. 83. How the Optative?

The Optative wiſheth or deſireth: with theſe ſigns, would God, I pray God, *or* God grant: *and hath evermore an Adverb of wiſhing joyned with him: as* utinam amem, *I pray God I love.*

Qu. 84. How the Potential?

The Potential Mood is known by theſe ſigns: may, can, might, would, could, ſhould, *or* ought: *as* Amem, *I may or can love: without an Adverb joyned with him.*

Qu. 85. How the Subjunctive?

The Subjunctive Mood hath evermore ſome conjunction joyned with him: as Cùm amarem, *when I loved.*

Why is it called the Subjunctive Mood?

It is called the Subjunctive Mood, becauſe it dependeth of another Verb, either going before, or coming after: as cùm amarem eram miſer, *When I loved I was a Wretch.*

How do the Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods differ?

The Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods are the ſame in *termination*; but they differ in *ſignification*, and *ſign of the Mood.*

Qu. 86. How know you the Infinitive Mood?

The Infinitive ſignifies to do, or ſuffer, *or to* be, *and hath neither Number, nor Perſon, nor Nominative Caſe before him.*

By what ſign is it known?

It is commonly known by this ſign to: *as* amare, *To love.*

When two Verbs come together, what Mood muſt the latter be?

When

When two Verbs come together without any Noun between them, then the latter ſhall be the Infinitive Mood: as, cupio diſcere, *I deſire to learn.*

Gerunds.

Qu. 87. What are there Peculiarly belonging to the Infinitive Mood?

THere belong to the Infinitive Mood Gerunds *and* Supines.

Why do they belong to the Infinitive Mood?

Becauſe their ſignification is infinite, like to the ſignification of the Infinitive Mood, not making any difference of Number or Perſon.

Qu. 88. How many Gerunds are there?

There be three Gerunds, ending in di, do, *and* dum: *which have both the Active and Paſſive ſignification: as,* amandi *of loving, or of being loved:* amando *in loving, or in being loved:* amandum *to love, or to be loved.*

Supines.

THere be two Supines. The firſt ends in um, *and ſignifies Actively: as,* amatum *to love. The* Latter *in* u, *and for the moſt part ſignifies Paſſively: as,* amatu *to be loved.*

Tenſes.

Qu. 90. How many Tenſes be there?

THere be five Tenſes or Times: the preſent tenſe, the preterimperfect tenſe, the preterperfect tenſe, the preterpluperfect tenſe, and the future tenſe.

Qu. 91. How know you the Preſent Tenſe?

The Preſent Tenſe ſpeaketh of the time that now is, as, amo, *I love.*

Qu. 92. How the Preterimperfect Tenſe?

The Preterimperfect Tenſe ſpeaketh of the time not perfectly paſt; as, amabam, *I loved or did love.*

Qu. 93. How the Preterperfect Tenſe?

The Preterperfect Tenſe ſpeaketh of the time perfectly paſt, with this ſign have, *as,* amavi, *I have loved.*

Qu. 94. How know you the Preterpluperfect Tenſe?

The Preterpluperfect Tenſe ſpeaketh of the time more than perfectly paſt, with this ſign had, *as* amaveram *I had loved.*

Qu. 95. How the Future Tenſe?

The Future Tenſe ſpeaketh of the time to come with this ſign ſhall *or* will, *as* amabo, *I ſhall or will love.*

Perſons.

Qu. 96. How many Perſons are there in Verbs?

There be in Verbs three Perſons in both Numbers; as Sing. Ego amo, *I love*; tu amas, *thou loveſt*; ille amat, *he loveth. Plural.* Nos amamus, *we love*; vos amatis, *ye love*; illi amant, *they love.*

Conjugations.

Qu. 97. How many Perſons are there in Verbs?

Verbs have four Conjugations, which are known after this manner.

Qu. 98. How know you the firſt Conjugation?

The firſt Conjugation hath ā long before re *and* ris: *as* amāre, amāris.

Qu. 99. How the ſecond?

The ſecond Conjugation hath ē long before re *and* ris: *as* docēre, docēris.

Qu. 100.

Qu. 100. How the third?

The third Conjugation hath ĕ *ſhort before* re *and* ris: *as* legĕre, legĕris.

Qu. 101. How the fourth?

The fourth Conjugation hath ī *long before* re *and* ris; *as* audīre, audīris.

Qu. 102. How be the Verbs in *O declined?*

Verbs in O, *of the four Conjugations, be declined after theſe examples.*

I. AMo, amas, amavi, amare: amandi, amando, amandum: amatum, amatu: amans, amaturus. *To love.*

II. Doceo, doces, docui, docere: docendi, docendo, docendum: doctum, doctu: docens, docturus. *To teach.*

III. Lego, legis, legi, legere: legendi, legendo, legendum: lectum, lectu: legens, lecturus. *To read.*

IV. Audio, audis, audivi, audire: audiendi, audiendo, audiendum: auditum, auditu: audiens, auditurus. *To hear.*

INDICATIVE MOOD.

Preſent tenſe ſingular.

I love, or *do love.*	*thou loveſt,* or *doſt love.*	*he loveth,* or *doth love.*	*We love,* or *do love.*	*ye love,* or *do love.*	*they love.* or *do love.*
AMo,	amas,	amat.	Amamus,	amatis,	amant.
Doceo,	doces,	docet.	docemus,	docetis,	docent.
Lego,	legis,	legit.	legimus,	legitis,	legunt.
Audio,	audis,	audit.	audimus,	auditis,	audiunt.

Pluraliter.

Preterimperfect tenſe ſin.	Amabam, Docebam, Legebam, Audiebam,	*I loved or did love.* bas,bat. *Plur.* bamus,batis, bant.
Preterperfect tenſe.	Amavi, Docui, Legi, Audivi,	*I have loved.* iſti,it. *Plu.*imus,iſtis, êrunt vel êre.
Preterpluperfect tenſe ſin.	Amaveram, Docueram, Legeram, Audiveram,	*I had loved.* ras,rat. *Plu.*ramus,ratis, rant.
Future tenſe ſingular.	Amabo, Docebo, Legam, Audiam,	*I ſhall or will love.* bis, bit. *Plur.*bimus, bitis, bunt. es,et. *Plur.*ēmus,ētis,ent.

Imperative Mood.

	Love thou,	*Love he, or let him love,*	*Love we, or let us love,*	*Love ye,*	*Love they, or let them love.*
Preſent tenſe ſingular.	Ama,	amet,	*Plur.* amemus.	amate,	ament.
	Amato,	amato,		amatete,	amanto.
	Doce,	doceat,	*Plu.*doceamus.	docete,	doceant.
	doceto,	doceto,		docetote,	docento.
	Lege,	legat,	*Plu.* legamus.	legite,	legant.
	Legito,	legito,		legitote,	legunto.
	Audi,	audiat,	*Plu.*audiamus.	audite,	audiant.
	Audito,	audito,		auditote,	audiunto.

N. B. *The Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Mood, have the ſame* termination: *only they differ in* ſignification, *and* ſign *of the* Mood: *as,* utinam amem, *God grant I love, in the Optative Mood;* amem, *I may or can love, in the Potential Mood:* cùm amem, *when I love, in the Subjunctive Mood, and ſo likewiſe in other Tenſes.*

Sub-

Subjunctive Mood.

When I love.

Preſent tenſe ſingul. cùm
Amem, ames, amet. *Pl.* amemus, ametis, ament.
Doceam, Legam, Audiam, as, at. *Plur.* amus, atis, ant.

Preterimperfecti tenſe ſing. cùm
Amarem, Docerem, Legerem, Audirem, — *When I loved or did love.* — res, ret. *Plur.* remus, retis, rent.

Preterperfect tenſe ſingular. cùm
Amaverim, Docuerim, Legerim, Audiverim, — *When I have loved.* — ris, rit. *Pl.* rimus, ritis, rint.

Preterpluperfect tenſe ſin. cùm
Amaviſſem, Docuiſſem, Legiſſem, Audiviſſem, — *when I had loved.* — ſes, ſet. *Pl.* ſemus, ſetis, ſent.

Future tenſe ſing. cùm
Amavero, Docuero, Legero, Audivero, — *When I ſhall or will love.* — ris, rit. *Pl.* rimus, ritis, rint.

Infinitive Mood.

Preſent and preterimperfect tenſe.
Amare, *to love.*
Docere, *to teach.*
Legere, *to read.*
Audire, *to hear.*

Preterperfect & preterpluperfect tenſe.
Amaviſſe, Docuiſſe, Legiſſe, Audiviſſe, — *To have or had* — *Loved. Taught. Read. Heard.*

Future tenſe. Amaturum, Docturum, Lecturum, Auditurum | eſſe, *To* love, teach, read, hear | *hereafter.*

Gerunds.
- Amandi, *of loving:* do, *in loving:* dum, *to love.*
- Docendi, *of teaching:* do, *in teaching:* dum, *to teach.*
- Legendi, *of reading:* do, *in reading:* dum, *to read.*
- Audiendi, *of hearing:* do, *in hearing:* dum, *to hear.*

Supines.
- Amatum, *to love.* | Amatu, *to be loved.*
- Doctum, *to teach.* | Doctu, *to be taught.*
- Lectum, *to read.* | Lectu, *to be read.*
- Auditum, *to hear.* | Auditu, *to be heard.*

A Participle of the preſent tenſe.
- Amans, *loving.*
- Docens, *teaching.*
- Legens, *reading.*
- Audiens, *hearing.*

The participle of the firſt future tenſe.
- Amaturus, *to love, or about to love.*
- Docturus, *to teach, or about to teach.*
- Lecturus, *to read, or about to read.*
- Auditurus, *to hear, or about to hear.*

Before we decline any Verbs in or, *for ſupplying of many tenſes lacking in all ſuch Verbs, we muſt learn to decline this Verb* Sum, *in this wiſe following.*

Sum, es, fui, eſſe, futurus: *To be.*

Indicative Mood.

Preſent tenſe ſingular. Sum, *I am:* es, eſt. *Plural.* Sumus, eſtis, ſunt.

Preterimperfect tenſe ſin. Eram, *I was:* eras, erat. *Plural.* eramus, eratis, erant.

Preterper-

Preterperfect tenſe ſingul. Fui, *I have been:* fuiſti, fuit. *Plur.* fuimus, fuiſtis, fuerunt vel fuere.

Preterpluperfect tenſe ſin. Fueram, *I had been:* fueras, fuerat. *Plur.* fueramus, fueratis, fuerant.

Future tenſe ſingular. Ero, *I ſhall or will be:* eris, erit. *Plur.* erimus, eritis, erunt.

Imperative Mood.

Preſent tenſe ſingular.	Sis,	*be*	Sit,	*Plural.*	Sitis,	Sint.
	Es,	*thou*			Eſte,	
	Eſto,		Eſto,		Eſtote,	Sunto.

Subjunctive Mood.

Preſent tenſe ſingul. cùm Sim, *when I am:* ſis, ſit. *Plural.* ſimus, ſitis, ſint.

Preterimperfect tenſe ſing. cùm Eſſem, *when I was:* eſſes, eſſet. *Plur.* eſſemus, eſſetis, eſſent.

Preterperfect tenſe ſin. cùm Fuerim, *when I have been:* fuiſſes, fuiſſet. *Plur.* fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Preterpluperfect tenſe ſing. cùm Fuiſſem, *when I had been:* fuiſſes, fuiſſet. *Plu.* fuiſſemus, fuiſſetis, fuiſſent.

Future tenſe ſing. cùm Fuero, *when I ſhall or will be:* fueris, fuerit. *Plu.* fuerimus, fueritis, fuerint.

Infinitive Mood.

Preſent and preterimperfect tenſe ſin. Eſſe, *to be*

Preterperfect and preterpluperf. tenſe. Fuiſſe *to have or had been.*

Future tenſe Fore vel futurum eſſe, *to be hereafter.*

Participle. Futurus, *to be, or about to be.*

Verbs in *Or* of the Four Conjugations, be declined after theſe Examples.

AMor,amaris vel amare,amatus ſum vel fui, amari,amatus,amandus, *to be loved.*
Doceor,docēris vel docēre, doctus ſum vel fui,doceri, doctus,docendus, *to be taught.*
Legor,legĕris vel legĕre,lectus ſum vel fui,legi,lectus, legendus, *to be read.*
Audior,audiris vel audire,auditus ſum vel fui, audiri, auditus,audiendus, *to be heard.*

Indicative Mood.

I am loved.

Preſent tenſe ſing. Amor, amaris vel amare, amatur. | Docceor,doceris vel docere,docetur. | Legor, legeris vel legere, legitur. | Audior,audiris vel audire,auditur. | *Plur.* mur, mini, ntur.

Preterimperfect tenſe ſingular. Amabar, Docebar, Legebar, Audiebar, | *I was loved.* baris vel bare,batur. *Pl.* bamur,bamini,bantur.

Preterperf. tenſe ſing. Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus *I have been loved,* ſum vel fui | tus es vel fuiſti, tus eſt vel fuit. P.ti ſumus vel fuimus, ti eſtis vel fuiſtis, ti ſunt, fuerunt vel fuere.

Preterplup. tenſe ſing. Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus *I had been loved.* eram vel fueram | tus eras vel fueras, tus erat vel fuerat. *Plu.*ti eramus,vel ueramus,ti eratis vel fueratis, ti erant vel fuerant.

Future tenſe ſingular. Amabor, Docebor, Legar, Audiar, *I ſhall or will be loved.* beris vel bere,itur. P.bimur,imini, eris vel ere,etur. P. emur,emini, entur.

Impe-

Imperative Mood.

	Be thou loved.	*Let him be loved.*	*Let us be loved.*	*Be ye loved.*	*Let them be loved.*
Present tense sing.	Amare,	ametur,	P. amemur,	Amamini,	amentur,
	amator,	amator,		amaminor,	amantor.
	Docere,	doceatur,	*p.* docemur,	Docemini,	doceantur,
	docetor,	docetor,		doceminor,	docentor.
	Legere,	legatur,	*p.* legamur,	Legimini,	legantur,
	legitor,	legitor,		legiminor,	leguntor.
	Audire,	audiatur,	*p.* audiamur,	Audimini,	audiantur,
	auditor,	auditor,		audiminor,	audiuntor.

Subjunctive Mood.

When I am loved.

Present tense sing. cùm — Amer, eris vel ere, etur. *Pl.* cùm emur, emini, entur. Docear, aris vel are, atur. *Pl.* cùm amur, amini, antur. Legar, aris vel are, atur. *Pl.* cùm amur, amini, antur. Audiar, aris vel are, atur. *Pl.* cùm amur, amini, antur.

Preterimperfect tense singular. cùm — Amarer, Docerer, Legerer, Audirer. *When I was loved.* reris vel rere, retur. *Pl.* cùm remur, remini, rentur.

When I have been loved.

Preterperfect tense singular. cùm — Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus sim vel fuerim, tus sis vel fueris, tus sit vel fuerit. *Pl.* cùm ti simus vel fuerimus, ti sitis vel fueritis, ti sint vel fuerint.

When I had been loved.

Preterpluperfect tense sing. cùm — Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus essem vel fuissem, tus esses vel fuisses, tus esset vel fuisset. *Plur.* cùm ti essemus vel fuissemus, ti essetis vel fuissetis, ti essent vel fuissent.

Future

When I ſhall or will be loved.

Future tenſe ſing. cùm { Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus } ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit. P. cùm ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti eritis v. fueritis, ti erunt v. fuerint.

Infinitive Mood.

Preſent and preterimperfect tenſe.	Amari	*To be*	*Loved.*
	Doceri		*Taught.*
	Legi		*Read.*
	Audiri		*Heard.*

Preterperfect tenſe and preterpluperfect tenſe.	Amatum, Doctum, Lectum, Auditum	*To have or had been loved.* esſe vel fuiſſe

Fut. tenſe.	Amatum iri, vel amandum eſſe,	*To be*	*loved*
	Doctum iri, vel docendum eſſe,		*taught*
	Lectum iri, vel legendum eſſe,		*read*
	Auditum iri, vel audiendum eſſe,		*heard*

hereafter.

A Participle of the preterperfect tenſe. { Amatus, *Loved.* Doctus, *Taught.* Lectus, *Read.* Auditus, *Heard.* }

A Participle of the Future in dus. { Amandus, *to be loved.* Docendus, *to be taught.* Legendus, *to be read.* Audiendus, *to be heard.* }

Of

Of certain Irregular Verbs which are declined and formed in manner following.

POſſum, potes, potui, poſſe, potens: *To may or can.*

Volo, vis, volui, velle: volendi, volendo, volendum: ſupinis caret, volens: *To will, or to be willing.*

Nolo, nonvis, nolui, nolle: nolendi, nolendo, nolendum: ſupinis caret, nolens: *To nill, or to be unwilling.*

Malo, mavis, malui, malle: malendi, malendo, malendum: ſupinis caret, malens: *To have rather or to be more willing.*

Edo, edis vel es, edi, edere vel eſſe: edendi, edendo, edendum: eſum, eſu, vel eſtum, eſtu, edens, eſurus, vel eſturus: *To eat.*

Fio, fis, factus ſum vel fui, fieri: factus, faciendus: *To be made, or to be done.*

Fero, fers, tuli, ferre: ferendi, ferendo, ferendum: latum, latu: ferens, laturus: *to bear or ſuffer.*

Feror, ferris vel ferre, latus ſum vel fui, ferri: latus, ferendus: *to be born or ſuffered.*

Indicative Mood.

Preſent tenſe ſing.	*Pluraliter.*
POſſum, potes, poteſt.	Poſſumus, poteſtis, poſſunt.
Volo, vis, vult.	Volumus, vultis, volunt.
Nolo, nonvis, nonvult.	Nolumus, nonvultis, nolunt.
Malo, mavis, mavult.	Malumus, mavultis, malunt.
Edo, edis vel es, edit vel eſt.	Edimus, editis vel eſtis, edunt.
Fio, fis, fit.	Fimus, fitis, fiunt.
Fero, fers, fert.	Ferimus, fertis, ferunt.
Feror, ferris vel ferre, fertur.	Ferimur, ferimini, feruntur.

preter-

Preter-imper-fect tenſe ſing. { Poteram, Volebam, Nolebam, Malebam, Edebam, Fiebam, Ferebam, } as, at. *Plur.* amus,atis,ant.

Ferebar,baris vel bare,batur. *Pl.* bamur,bamini,bantur.

Preter-perfect tenſe ſing. { Potui, Volui, Nolui, } | { Malui, Edi, Tuli, } iſti,it. *Pl.* imus,iſtis,êrunt vel êre

Factus / Latus { ſum vel fui, tus es vel fuiſti, tus eſt vel fuit. *P.ti* ſumus vel fuimus,ti eſtis vel fuiſtis, ti ſunt fuêrunt vel fuêre.

Preter-pluper-fect tenſe ſing. { Poteram, Volueram, Nolueram, } | { Malueram, Ederam, Tuleram, } ras,rat. *P.* ramus, ratis, rant.

Factus / Latus { eram vel fueram, tus eras vel fueras,tus erat vel fuerat. *Pl.* ti eramus vel fueramus, ti eratis vel fueratis, ti erant vel fuerant.

Future tenſe ſing. { Potero,eris,erit. *Plu.* poterimus,eritis,erunt.

Volam, Nolam, Malam | Edam, Fiam, Feram } es,et. *Plu.* emus,etis,ent.

Ferar, fereris vel ferere, feretur. *Pl.* feremur, feremini, ferentur.

Poſſum,Volo,Malo, *have no Imperative Mood.*

Imperative

Imperative Mood.

Preſent tenſe ſingular.

Noli, Nolito. *Pluraliter.* Nolite, Nolitote.

Ede, edito. es, eſto. — edat, edito, eſto. — P. Edamus. — edite. editote. eſte, eſtote. — edant. edunto.

Fito tu — Fiat, Fito, — *Plur.* Fiamus, — Fite, Fitote. — Fiant, fiunto.

Fer, ferto, — Ferat, ferto, — *Pl.* Feramus, — Ferte, fertote, — Ferant, ferunto.

Ferre, fertor — Feratur, fertor. — *p.* Feramur, — Ferimini, feriminor — ferantur, feruntor

Subjunctive Mood.

Preſent tenſe ſing. cùm

Poſſim, Velim, Edam, Fiam, Feram, Ferar, raris vel rare, ratur. — Nolim, Malim, is, it. *Plu.* cùm imus, itis, int. — as, at. *Plu.* cùm amus, atis, ant. — *p.* cùm amur, amini, antur.

Preter-imperf. tenſe ſing. cùm

Poſſem, Vellem, Nollem, Mallem, Ferrer, reris vel rere, retur. — Ederem vel eſſem, Fierem, Ferrem, es, et. *Plu.* cùm emus, etis, ent. *Plur.* cùm remur, remini, rentur.

Preterperf. tenſe ſing. cùm

Potuerim, Voluerim, Noluerim, — Maluerim, Ederim, Tulerim, ris, rit. *P.* cùm rimus, ritis, rint.

Factus, Latus — ſim vel fuerim, tus ſis vel fueris, tus ſit vel fuerit. *p.* cùm ti ſimus v. fuerimus, ti ſitis vel fueritis, ti ſint vel fuerint.

Preterpluperfect tenſe ſing. cùm

Potuiſſem, Voluiſſem, Nolüiſſem, — Maluiſſem, Ediſſem, Tuliſſem, — ſes, ſet. *pl.* cùm ſemus, ſetis, ſent.

Factus, Latus — eſſem vel fuiſſem, tus eſſes vel fuiſſes, tus eſſet vel fuiſſet. *pl.* cùm ti eſſemus vel fuiſſemus, ti eſſetis vel fuiſſetis, ti eſſent vel fuiſſent.

Future

Future tenſe ſing. cùm	Potuero,	Maluero,	ris, rit. *Plu.* cùm rimus, ritis, rint.
	Voluero,	Edero,	
	Noluero,	Tulero,	
	Factus	erovel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit	
	Latus.	vel fuerit. P. cùm ti erimus v. fuerimus. ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erint vel fuerint	

Infinitive Mood.

Preſent tenſe and preterperfect tenſe.	Poſſe,	*Preterperfect and preterpluperfect tenſe;*	Potuiſſe.
	Velle,		Voluiſſe.
	Nolle,		Noluiſſe.
	Malle,		Maluiſſe.
	Edere vel eſſe,		Ediſſe.
	Ferre,		Tuliſſe.
	Fieri,		Factum eſſe vel fuiſſe.
	Ferri,		Latum eſſe vel fuiſſe.

Qu. 103. *How are* Eo *and* Queo *formed?*

EO *and* Queo *make* Ibam *and* Quibam *in the preterimperfect tenſe of the Indicative Mood, and* Ibo *and* Quibo *in the future tenſe; and in all other Moods and Tenſes are varied like Verbs in* o *of the fourth Conjugation; ſaving that they make their Gerunds,* Eundi, do, dum. Queundi, do, dum, *and* Eo *in the oblique caſes of the Participle of the preſent tenſe makes* Euntis, Eunti, &c.

Qu. 104. What Tenſes are formed of the preterperfect tenſe of the Indicative Mood?

Of the preterperfect tenſe of the Indicative Mood be formed the preterpluperfect tenſe of the ſame Mood: the preterperfect tenſe, preterpluperfect tenſe, and the future tenſe, of the Optative Mood, the Potential *Mood, and the Subjunctive Mood; as of* Amavi, *are formed,* Ama-

Amaveram, amaverim, amavero, *by changing* i *into* e *ſhort.* Amaviſſem, amaviſſe, *keeping* i *ſtill.*

Qu. 105. How are Verbs Impersonals declined?

Impersonals be declined throughout all Moods and Tenses in the voice of the third Person ſingular only; *as* Delectat, delectabat, delectavit, delectaverat, delectabit. Decet, decebat, decuit, decuerat, decebit, decere. Studetur, ſtudebatur, ſtuditum eſt vel fuit, ſtuditum erat vel fuerat, ſtudebitur, &c.

Qu. 106. What is the common ſign of Verbs Impersonals?

They have commonly before their Engliſh, this ſign it: as, Delectat, *it delighteth:* Decet, *it becometh.*

Of a PARTICIPLE.

Qu. 107. What is a Participle?

A Participle is a part of ſpeech, derived of a Verb, and taketh part of a Noun, as Gender Caſe and Declenſion; and part of a Verb, as Tenſe and Signification, and part of both, as Number and Figure.

Qu. 108. How many kind of Participles be there?

There be four kinds of Participles? One *of the preſent tenſe*; another *of the preter tenſe*; one *of the future in* rus, *another of the future in* dus.

Qu. 109. How know you a Participle of the preſent tenſe?

A Participle of the preſent tenſe hath his Engliſh ending in ing, *as* loving; *and his latin in* ans *or* ens, *as* Amans, Docens.

Qu. 110. Whence is it formed?

It is formed of the preterimperfect tenſe of the Indica-

Indicative Mood, by changing the laſt ſyllable into ns; *as* Amabam, amans; Audiebam, audiens; Auxiliabar, auxilians; poteram, potens.

Qu. 111. How know you a Participle of the future in *rus?*

A Participle of the future in rus *betokeneth to* do, *like the Infinitive Mood of the Active voice, as,* Amaturus, *to love, or about to love.*

Qu. 112. How is it formed?

And it is formed of the latter Supine, by putting to rus; *as* Doctu, Docturus.

Qu. 113. How know you a Participle of the preterperfect tenſe?

A Participle of the Preter *tenſe hath his Engliſh ending in* d, t, *or* n; *as loved, taught, ſlain; and his Latin in* tus, ſus, xus; *and one in* uus, *as* Mortuus.

Qu. 114. How is it formed?

And it is formed of the latter Supine, by putting to s: *as of* Lectu, lectus; *except* Mortuus.

Qu. 115. How know you a Participle of the future in *dus?*

A Participle of the future in dus *betokeneth to ſuffer, like the Infinitive Mood of the* Paſſive *voice, as,* Amandus, *to be loved.*

Qu. 116. How is it formed?

And it is formed of the Genitive Caſe ſingular of the Participle *of the preſent tenſe, by changing* tis *into* dus; *as* Amantis, amandus; Legentis, legendus. *And it is alſo found to have the ſignification of the* Participle *of the preſent tenſe, as* Legendis veteribus proficis, *in reading old Authors thou doſt profit.*

Qu. 117. How many Participles come of a Verb Active, &c.

Of a Verb Active, and of a Verb Neuter, which have

have the Supines, come Two Participles: One of the preſent tenſe; and another of the Future in rus: *as of* Amo, *cometh* amans, amaturus; *of* Curro, currens, curſurus.

Qu. 118. How many of a Verb Paſſive?

Of a Verb Paſſive, whoſe Active hath the Supines, come two Participles; one of the preter tenſe, and another of the future in dus: *as, of* Amor *cometh* amatus, amandus.

Qu. 119. How many of a Verb Deponent?

Of a Verb Deponent come three Participles: one of the preſent tenſe, one of the preter tenſe, and one of the future in rus, *as of* Auxilior, *cometh* auxilians, auxiliatus, auxiliaturus.

And if the Verb Deponent do govern an Accuſative caſe after him, it may form alſo a Participle in dus, *as of* Loquor, loquendus.

Qu. 120. How many of a Verb Commune?

Of a Verb Commune come four Participles, as of Largior, *cometh* largiens, largiturus, largitus, largiendus.

Qu. 121. How are Participles declined?

Participles of the preſent tenſe be declined like Nouns Adjectives of three Articles: as, Nominativo hic, hæc & hoc amans, *Genitivo* amantis, *Dativo* amanti, &c.

Participles of other tenſes be declined like Nouns Adjectives of three Terminations: as, Amaturus, amatura, amaturum: Amatus, a, um: Amandus, da, dum.

Of an ADVERB.

Qu. 122. What is an Adverb ?

AN Adverb *is a part of ſpeech joyned to the Verbs, to declare their ſignification.*

Why are Adverbs joyned to Verbs ?

They are joyned principally to Verbs, (and ſometimes to other parts) to declare their ſignification: *i. e.* by ſome circumſtance of *Time*, *Place*, *Number*, *Order*, or the like.

Qu. 123. How many ſorts of Adverbs be there ?

There be ſundry ſorts of Adverbs;

Some be of

1. *Time*; *as*, Hodie *to day*, cras *to morrow*, heri *yeſterday*, perendie *next after to morrow*, olim *in time paſt or to come*, aliquando *ſometimes*, nuper *of late*, quando *when*.
2. *Place*; *as*, Ubi *where*, ibi *there*, hîc *here*, iſtic *and* illic *there*, intus *within*, foris *without*.
3. *Number*; *as*, Semel *once*, bis *twice*, ter *thrice*, quater *four times*, iterum *again*.
4. *Order*; *as*, Inde *from thence*, deinde *afterwards*, denique *to conclude*, poſtremò *laſt of all*.
5. *Asking or doubting*: *as*, Cur *wherefore*, quare *wherefore*, unde *from whence*, quorſum *to what end*, num *whether*, nunquid *whether*.
6. *Calling*; *as*, Heus *hoe*, *O hoe*, ehodum *hoe ſirrah*.
7. *Affirming*; *as*, Certè *ſurely*, næ *verily*; profectò *truly*, ſanè *truly or doubtleſs*, ſcilicet *doubtleſs or truly*, licèt *although*, eſtò *be it ſo*.
8. *Denying*; *as*, Non *not*, minimè *not*, *or in no wiſe*, haud *not*, neutiquam *not*, *or on no wiſe*, nequaquam *no*, *or on no wiſe*.
9. *Swearing*; *as*, Pol *in good ſooth*, ædipol *in good ſooth*, hercle *truly*, medius fidius, *in faith or truth*.

10. *Ex-*

10. *Exhorting*; *as*, Eia *go to, or well*, agè *go to*, agitè *go ye to*, agedum *well, go to yet.*

11. *Flattering*; *as*, ſodes *if thou dareſt*; *or on good fellowſhip*, amabò *of all love.*

12. *Forbidding*; *as*, Nè *no, not.*

13. *Wiſhing*; *as*, Utinam, *O that, or I would to God*, ſi, *O that*, ô ſi, *O if*, O *Oh that*, ô utinam, *O I would to God.*

14. *Gathering together*; *as*, Simul *together*, unà *together*, pariter *together*, non modò *not only*, non ſolùm *not only.*

15. *Parting*; *as*, ſeorſim *aſunder, or one from another*, ſigillatim *every one aſunder, or peculiarly*, vicatim *ſtreet by ſtreet, or village by village.*

16. *Chooſing*; *as*, potiùs *rather*, imò *yea rather.*

17. *A thing not finiſhed*; *as*, penè *almoſt*, ferè *almoſt*, prope *nigh or near, or almoſt*, vix *ſcarcely*, modò non *almoſt*, tantùm non *almoſt.*

18. *Shewing*; *as*, En *behold*, ecce *behold.*

19. *Doubting*; *as*, Forſan *peradventure*, forſitan *peradventure*, fortaſſis *it may be*, fortaſſe *it may be or adventure.*

20. *Chance*; *as*, Fortè *by chance*, fortuitò *by chance, or at adventure.*

21. *Likewiſe*; *as*, Sic *ſo*, ſicut *like as*, quaſi *as*, ceu *as*, tanquam *even as*, velut *as.*

22. *Quality*; *as*, Benè *well*, malè *evilly*, doctè *learnedly*, fortiter *ſtrongly.*

23. *Quantity*; *as*, multùm *much*, parùm *little*, minimùm, *the leaſt of all*, paululùm *very little*, plurimùm *moſt of all, or very much.*

24. *Compariſon*; *as*, Tam *ſo, or as well*, quàm *as*, magis *more*, minùs *leſs*, maximè *eſpecially.*

Qu. 124. Are not ſome Adverbs compared?

Certain Adverbs be compared; *as*, Doctè *learnedly*; doctiùs *more learnedly*; doctiſſimè *moſt learnedly.*

Fortiter *valiantly*; fortiùs *more valiantly*; fortiſſimè *moſt valiantly*. Prope *near*, propiùs *nearer*, proximè *neareſt of all*.

Qu. 125. Are not Prepoſitions ſometimes made Adverbs?

Prepoſitions, ſet alone, without any Caſual word to ſerve to, be not Prepoſitions, but are changed into Adverbs: as, Qui antè non cavet, pòſt dolebit: *He that beware th not afore ſhall be ſorry afterward.* Coràm laudare & clàm vituperare, inhoneſtum eſt: *In preſence to commend one, and behind the back to diſpraiſe, is an unhoneſt point.*

Of a CONJUNCTION.

Qu. 126. What is a Conjunction?

A Conjunction *is a part of ſpeech, which joyneth Words and Sentences together.*

What is the uſe of Conjunctions?

To joyn Words and Sentences together.

Qu. 127. How many ſorts of Conjunctions be there?

Conjunctions be of divers ſorts:

Some,

1. *Copulatives: as,* Et *and,* que *and,* quoquè *alſo,* ac *and,* atque *and,* nec *neither,* neque *neither.*
2. *Disjunctives: as,* aut *either,* ve *or, or either,* vel *either,* ſeu *either,* ſive *either.*
3. *Diſcretives: as,* Sed *but,* quidem *but truly,* autem *but,* verò *but,* at *but,* aſt *but.*
4. *Cauſals; as* Nam *for,* namque *for,* enim *for,* etenim *for,* quia *becauſe,* ut *that,* quòd *that,* quum *ſith that,* quoniam *becauſe; and* quando (*ſet for* quoniam) *ſith that, or becauſe.*

5. *Con-*

5. *Conditionals: as*, Si *if*, ſin *but if*; modò *ſo that*, dum *ſo that*, dummodo *ſo that*.
6. *Exceptives: as*, Ni *except*, niſi *except*, quin *but*, alioquin *except that*, *or otherwiſe*, Preterquam *except that*.
7. *Interrogatives: as*, Nè *whether*, an *whether*, num *whether*, utrum *whether*, necne *whether or no*, ánne *whether or no*, nónne *is it not ſo?*
8. *Illatives: as*, Ergò *therefore*, ideo *therefore*, igitur *therefore*, quare *wherefore*, itaque *therefore*, proin *therefore*.
9. *Adverſatives: as*, Etſi *although*, quanquam *although*, quamvis *although*, licèt *although*, *or albeit*, eſtò *be it ſo*.
10. *Redditives, to the ſame: as*, Tamen *notwithſtanding*, attamen *yet*, *notwithſtanding*.
11. *Electives: as*, Quàm *how*, ac *as*, atque *as*, *or than*.
12. *Diminutives: as*, Saltem *at leaſt*, vel *yea*, *or at leaſt*.

Of a PREPOSITION.

Qu. 128. What is a Preposition?

A Preposition *is a part of ſpeech moſt commonly ſet before other parts.*

How many ways?

Either in Appoſition; *as*, Ad patrem, *or elſe in* Compoſition: *as*, Indoctus.

Why do you ſay *Commonly* ſet before other parts?

Becauſe ſome Prepoſitions are ordinarily ſet after their Caſes; as *Verſus*, *Tenus*.

Qu. 129. What Caſes do Prepoſitions ſerve to?

Some Prepoſitions ſerve to an Accuſative Caſe, ſome to an Ablative; ſome to both.

*Qu.*130. How many ſerve to the Accuſative?

I. Theſe Prepoſitions following ſerve to the Accuſative Caſe.

Ad *to*, apud *at*, ante *before*, adversùs, adverſum *againſt*; cis, citra *on this ſide*, circa, circiter, circùm *about*, contra *againſt*, erga *towards*, extra *without*, intra *within*, inter *between*, infra *beneath*, juxta *beſides or nigh to*, ob *for*, penes *in the power*, per *by, or through*, ponè *behind*, poſt *after*, præter *beſides*, propter *for*, propè *nigh to*, ſecundum *according to*, ſecus *by*, ſupra *above*, trans *on the further ſide*, verſus *towards*, ultra *beyond*.

II. Theſe Prepoſitions following ſerve to the Ablative Caſe.

A, ab, abs, *of or from*, abſque *without*, coram *before*, cum *with*, de *of, or concerning*; è, ex, *out of*; palam *openly*, Præ *before or in compariſon*; pro *for*, ſine *without*.

III. Theſe Prepoſitions following ſerve to both Caſes, *i.e.* an Accuſative and Ablative: *as in, ſub, ſuper, ſubter, clam.*

2. In *with this ſign* To, *to the Accuſative caſe: as*, in urbem, *into the city:* In, *without this ſign* To, *to the Ablative caſe: as*, In te ſpes eſt, *My hope is in thee.*
2. Sub noctem, *a little before night:* Sub Judice lis eſt *the matter is before the Judg.*
3. Super Lapidem, *upon a ſtone:* ſuper viridi fronde, *upon green leaves.*
4. Subter terram, *under the earth*; ſubter aquis, *under the water.*

5. Clam

5. Clam patrem, & clam patre, *without my fathers knowledge.*

To which may be added,

6. Tenus; *which governs an Ablative case singular, and plural; and a Genitive plural: as,* Capulo tenus, *up to the hilt:* aurium tenus, *up to the ears.*

N. B. Tenus *and* Versus *are always set after their Casual words: as,* Londinum versùs, *towards London: and likewise may* penes *be set also.*

These Prepositions are always found in Composition: Am, di, dis, te, se, con.

Also Prepositions set alone without their Casuals: are changed into Adverbs: as is aforesaid in the Adverb.

Of an INTERJECTION.

Qu. 131. What is an Interjection?

AN *Interjection is a part of speech which betokeneth a sudden passion of the mind under an unperfect voice.*

Qu. 132. How many kinds of Interjections be there?

Some be of

1. *Mirth: as,* Evax *Hey brave,* vah *how.*
2. *Sorrow; as,* Heu, *alas!* hei, *well a day!*
3. *Dread; as,* Atat, *out alas!*
4. *Marvelling: as,* papæ, *O strange!*
5. *Shunning: as,* Apage, *avant.*
6. *Praising: as,* Euge, *well done.*
7. *Scorning: as,* Heu, *whoo.*
8. *Exclamation: as,* proh, *oh.*
9. *Cursing: as,* Væ, *wo.*

10. *Laughing:* *as*, Ha,ha,he.
11. *Calling:* *as*, Eho, *ſo ho*; Io, *avoy*.
12. *Silence:* *as*, Au, *ſt*, pax, *whilſt*.

N. B. *Other words ſometimes are put for Interjections*, viz. *when they ſignifie a ſudden paſſion of the mind:* *as*, Infandum, *a thing not to be ſpoken of*; amabo, *of all loves*; malum, *with a miſchief*, *&c.*

WHereas there are properly two Parts of Grammar, I. *Etymology*, which handleth the Eight parts with their accidents, ſeverally, as ſingle words; II. *Syntaxis*, which treateth of words as they are joyned together in a ſpeech; having done with the Rudiments, as they concern *Etymology*; we ſhall give you a few General Rules in Engliſh concerning *Syntaxis*, and ſo refer you to the *Latin Syntaxis*, which handles them more largely: forbearing to trouble children with any Criticiſms or Niceties, until they be well grounded in the plain ordinary Rules.

SYNTAXIS.

OR,

CONSTRUCTION.

SYntaxis, *or Conſtruction, is the due joyning of words together in ſpeech, according to the right rule of Grammar.*

Of Syntaxis there be two parts:
I. *Concordance of words.*
II. *Government of words.*

Of the Concordance of words.

THere be three concords: the First *between the Nominative Caſe and the Verb: the* Second *between the Subſtantive and the Adjective: the* Third *between the Antecedent and the Relative.*

I. Concord.

A Verb Perſonal agreeth with his Nominative Caſe in Number and Perſon, as, preceptor legit, vos verò negligitis, *The Maſter readeth, but ye regard not.*

II. Concord.

THe Adjective (whether it be a Noun, Pronoun, or Participle,) agreeth with his Subſtantive

ſtantive in Caſe, Gender, and Number, as, Amicus certus in re incerta cernitur, *a ſure friend is tried in a doubtful matter.* Ager colendus, *a field to be tilled.* Hic Vir, *this man;* meus herus eſt, *it is my maſter.*

III. Concord.

THE *Relative agreeth with his Antecedent in Gender, Number, and Perſon, as* Vir ſapit, qui pauca loquitur, *that man is wiſe that ſpeaketh few things or words.*

N. B. *The Antecedent moſt commonly is a word that goeth before the Relative, and is again rehearſed of the Relative.*

The Rule of the Relatives.

WHen *there cometh no Nominative caſe between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative ſhall be the Nominative caſe to the Verb: as,* miſer eſt, qui nummos admiratur; *Wretched is he, that is in love with money.*

But when there cometh a Nominative caſe between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative ſhall be ſuch a caſe as the Verb will have after him: as, Felix, quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum: *Happy is he, whom other men's harms do make wary.*

When you have a Verb, Adjective, or Relative, ask the queſtion, who or what? and the word anſwering to that queſtion ſhall be the Nominative caſe to the Verb, the Subſtantive to the Adjective, and Antecedent to the Relative.

The Rule of Queſtion and Anſwer.

WHen *a queſtion is asked, the anſwer muſt be made in Latin by the ſame caſe of a Noun, and the ſame Tenſe of a Verb that the queſtion*

ſtion is asked by: Cujus eſt fundus? *Whoſe ground is it?* Vicini; *My neighbors.* Quid agitur in ludo literario? *What do you in the School?* Studetur, *We ſtudy.*

II. Of the Government of words.

1. The Rule of Noun-Subſtantives.

When two Subſtantives come together ſignifying diverſe things, the latter ſhall be the Genitive caſe: as, Facundia Ciceronis, *the eloquence of Cicero;* Amator ſtudiorum, *a lover of ſtudies.*

But if they belong both to one thing, they ſhall be put both in one caſe; as, Pater meus, vir, amat me, puerum; *My father, being a man, loveth me, a boy.*

When the Engliſh of the word Res, *is put with an Adjective, you may put away* Res *and put the Adjective in the Neuter Gender, like a Subſtantive: as,* Multa me impedierunt, *many things have letted me. And being ſo put, it may be the Subſtantive to the Adjective, as,* Pauca his ſimilia; *a few things like unto theſe.* Nonnulla hujuſmodi; *many things of like ſort.*

An Adjective in the Neuter Gender, put alone without a Subſtantive, ſtandeth for a Subſtantive, and may have a Genitive caſe after him, as if it were a Subſtantive: as, Multum lucri, *much gain.* Quantum negotii? *how much buſineſs?* Id operis, *that work.*

Words importing indument of any quality or property, to the praiſe or diſpraiſe of a thing, coming after a Noun Subſtantive, or a Verb-Subſtantive, may be put in the Ablative caſe, or in the Genitive;

nitive; puer bonâ indole, *or*, puer bonæ indolis, *a child of good towardneſs.* Puer boni ingenii, *or* puer bono ingenio, *a boy of a good wit.*

Opus *and* Uſus, *when they ſignifie* need, *require an Ablative Caſe: as*, Opus eſt mihi tuo judicio, *I have need of thy judgment.* Viginti minis opus eſt filio: *My ſon hath need of twenty pounds.*

The Rules of Adjectives.

Adjectives governing a Genitive Caſe.

A *Djectives that ſignifie deſire, knowledge, remembrance, ignorance, and ſuch like, require a Genitive Caſe: as*, Cupidus auri, *greedy of gold.* Peritus belli, *skilful in war*; Memor mortis, *mindful of death*; Reus furti, *accuſed of theft.*

2. *Adjectives verbals in* ax *govern a Genitive Caſe: as*, tempus edax rerum, *Time is a devourer of things.*

3. *Nouns Partitives, Interrogatives, certain Nouns of Numbers, Comparatives, Superlatives uſed partitively, require a Genitive Caſe: as*, Aliquis veſtrûm, *ſome of you*; Quis fratrum? *which of the brethren?* Quatuor judicum, *four of the judges*; Manuum fortior eſt dextra: *of the hands the right is the ſtronger*; Digitorum medius eſt longiſſimus, *of the fingers the middle is the longeſt.*

Adjectives governing a Dative Caſe.

1. A *Djectives that ſignifie*, (1) *Profit or Diſprofit*, (2) *Likeneſs or unlikeneſs.* (3) *Pleaſure* (4) *ſubmitting*, *or* (5) *belonging to any thing, require a Dative caſe: as*, Labor eſt utilis corpori, *Labor is profitable for the body.* Eſt finitimus oratori Poeta: *a Poet is very near to an Orator.* jucundus omnibus,

nibus, *pleaſant to all perſons.* Parenti ſupplex; *ſuppliant to his father.*

2. *Nouns Adjectives ending in* bilis, *of the Paſſive ſignification, and* Participials *in* dus, *require a Dative Caſe: as,* flendus omnibus, *To be lamented of all men.* Formidabilis, formidandus hoſti, *To be feared of his Enemies.*

Adjectives governing an Accuſative Caſe.

Adjectives govern an Accuſative Caſe (and ſometimes an Ablative,) which ſignifieth the length, breadth or thickneſs of a thing: as, Turris alta centum pedes, *a tower an hundred foot high.* Arbor lata tres digitos, *a tree three fingers broad.* Liber craſſus tres pollices, vel tribus pollicibus, *A book three inches thick.*

Adjectives governing an Ablative Caſe.

1. *Adjectives which ſignify fulneſs, emptineſs, plenty, or want, require an Ablative Caſe and ſometime a Genitive: as,* Copiâ abundans, *Abounding in plenty.* Animus curis vacuus, *A mind void of cares.* Stultorum plena ſunt omnia, *all things are full of fools.* Expers omnium, *wanting all things.*

2. Dignus, indignus, præditus, captus, contentus, *and ſuch like will have an Ablative Caſe: as,* Dignus honore, *worthy of honor.* Indignus præmio, *unworthy of a reward.* Virtute præditus, *endued with Virtue.* Captus oculis, *blind.* Suâ ſorte contentus, *content with his lot:* Deo fretus, *truſting in God.*

N. B. *But* Dignus, indignus, *and* contentus, *may inſtead of the Ablative Caſe, have the Infinitive Mood of a Verb: as,* Laudari dignus, *Worthy to be praiſed.* Contentus in pace vivere, *content to live in peace.*

3. *Nouns Adjectives of the Comparative degree*

gree, having Then or By after them, do cauſe the word following to be the Ablative caſe: as, Frigidior glacie; *more cold than ice.* Doctior multo; *better learned by a great deal.* Uno pede altior; *higher by a foot.*

3. *Adjectives govern an Ablative caſe ſignifying the Cauſe, or the Inſtrument, or the manner of doing: as;* Deteriores omnes ſumus licentiâ; *We are all the worſe by liberty.* Promptus manu, *handy, or ready with his hand.* Conſilium audax, eventu triſte, *a bold deſign, ſad in event.*

The Rules of Pronouns.

1. *Theſe Genitive caſes of the Primitives,* Mei; tui, ſui, noſtri *and* veſtri, *are uſed; when ſuffering or paſſion is ſignified: as,* pars tui; *part of thee* Amor mei; *the love of me. But when poſſeſſion is ſignified,* Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter *and* veſter *be uſed: as,* Ars tua, *thy art.* Imago tua, *thy image.*

2. *Theſe Genitive caſes,* Noſtrûm *and* veſtrûm, *be uſed after Diſtributives, Partitives, Comparatives and Superlatives: as,* Nemo veſtrûm, *none of you:* aliquis noſtrûm, *ſome of us.* Major veſtrûm, *the bigger of you:* maximus natu noſtrûm, *the eldeſt of us.*

The Rules of Verbs.

Verbs governing a Nominative Caſe.

1. *Verbs Subſtantives: as,* Sum, forem, fio, exiſto, naſcor: *Verbs Paſſive of calling: as,* Dicor, vocor, ſalutor, appellor, habeor, exiſtimor, videor: *and Verbs of geſture will have a Nominative*

native caſe after them, as well as before them: as, Fama eſt malum; *Fame is an evil thing.* Malus culturâ fit bonus, *an evil perſon by due ordering or governance is made good.* Crœſus vocatur dives: *Crœſus is called rich.* Petrus incedit claudus: *Peter goe's lame.* Dormit ſecurus: *he ſleep's void of care.*

Verbs governing a Genitive Caſe.

1. THis *Verb* Sum, *ſignifying poſſeſſion, owning or pertaining to a thing, as a token, property, or duty, requireth a Genitive caſe: as,* Hæc veſtis eſt patris: *This Garment is my fathers.* Inſipientis eſt dicere, non putâram: *It is the property of a fool to ſay, I had not thought.* Adoleſcentis eſt majores natu revereri: *it is the duty of a young man to reverence his elders. But theſe Nominatives,* Meum, tuum, ſuum, noſtrum, veſtrum, humanum, belluinum, *and ſuch like are excepted: as,* humanum eſt errare; belluinum verò in errore perſeverare: *It is humane frailty to commit an error: but it is brutiſh to perſevere in error.*

2. *Verbs that ſignify eſteem or regard, will have a Genitive caſe: as* Parvi penditur probitas: *Honeſty is reckoned little worth.* Plurimi paſſim fit pecunia: *Money is every where much regarded.*

3. *Verbs of accuſing, condemning, warning, or abſolving, will have a Genitive caſe, of the crime or puniſhment, with an Accuſative caſe of the perſon: as,* Qui alterum incuſat probri, ipſum ſe intueri oportet: *It behoveth him to look to himſelf, who accuſeth another of diſhoneſty.* Admonuit me errati: *he warned me of a miſtake.*

4. Satago, miſereor, miſereſco *require a Genitive caſe: as,* Rerum ſuarum ſatagit; *he is buſie about his own matters.*

5 Remi-

5. Reminiſcor, obliviſcor, *and* memini, *will have a Genitive or an Accuſative Caſe: as*, Datæ fidei reminiſcitur; *He remembreth his promiſe.* Stultorum proprium eſt aliorum vitia cernere, obliviſci ſuorum; *It is the property of fools to ſee other mens faults, and to forget their own.* Memini tui *vel* te; *I remember thee.* Memini de te, *I ſpeak of thee.*

Verbs Governing a Dative Caſe.

1. ALL *Verbs put Acquiſitively, that is to ſay, with thoſe tokens* To *or* For *after them, will have a Dative Caſe: as*, Non omnibus dormio; *I ſleep not to all men.* Huic habeo, non tibi; *I have it for this man, and not for thee.*

2. *Verbs that ſignifie* (1) *to profit or to diſprofit:* (2) *to compare:* (3) *to give or reſtore:* (4) *to promiſe or to pay:* (5) *to command or ſhew:* (6) *to truſt:* (7) *to obey or reſiſt:* (8) *to threaten or to be angry with, require a Dative Caſe: as*, Bonis nocet, qui parcit malis; *He hurts the good who ſpares the bad;* Parvis componere magna; *I compare great things with ſmall.* Fortuna multis nimium dedit, nulli ſatis; *Fortune hath given too much to many, to none enough.* Hoc tibi promitto; *I promiſe you this.* Æs alienum mihi numeravit; *He paid unto me the debt.* Imperat aut ſervit collecta pecunia cuique: *Money gathered together commandeth or ſerveth every body.* Nemo credit niſi ei quem fidelem putat. *No man believeth any but whom he thinketh faithful.* Semper obtemperat pius filius patri; *a dutiful Son always obeyeth his Father.* Ignavis precibus fortuna repugnat; *Fortune reſiſteth ſlothful prayers.* Utrique mortem minatus eſt; *He threatneth death to them both.* Adoleſcenti ſuccenſet; *He is angry with the young man.*

3. Sum, *with his compounds, as*, Adſum, abſum, præſum

præſum, deſum, (*except* poſſum) *require a Dative caſe*; *as*, Sum tibi naturâ pater: *I am father to thee by nature.* Multa petentibus deſunt multa: *Many things are wanting to them that require many things.*

4. Sum *and* Suppetit, *being put for* habeo *will have a Dative caſe*; *as*, Eſt mihi mater; *i. e.* habeo matrem: *I have a mother*, Pauper non eſt cui rerum ſuppetit uſus: *He is not a poor man, who hath the uſe of things.*

5. Sum, *and other verbs have often times a double Dative caſe*: *as*, Sum tibi præſidio: *I am to thee a ſafegard.* Rex pius eſt Rei publicæ ornamento: *A godly King is an Ornament to the Common-wealth.* Hoc tu tibi laudi ducis: *You eſteem this a commendation to you.*

6. *Verbs compounded with* ſatis, benè *and* malè: *and many Verbs compounded with theſe Prepoſitions*, Præ, ad, con, ſub, ante, poſt, ob, in, *and* inter, *will have a Dative caſe*: Benefecit multis, malefecit nulli: *He hath done good to many, he hath done hurt to none.* Ille huic negotio præfuit: *He was chief in this buſineſs.* *But* præeo, prævinco, præcedo, præcurro, prævertor, *will have an Accuſative caſe.*

Verbs governing an Accuſative Caſe.

1. *VErbs tranſitives, (that is to ſay whoſe action paſſeth into another thing) will have after them an Accuſative caſe, of the* doer *or* ſufferer; *as*, uſus promptos facit: *Uſe makes men ready.* Creſcentem ſequitur cura pecuniam: *Care follows money encreaſing.*

2. *Certain Verbs intranſitive, of an abſolute ſignification, admit after them an Accuſative and ſometime an Ablative of their own, or a near ſignification*: *as*, Endymionis ſomnum dormis: *Thou ſleepeſt the ſleep of*

Endymion. Longam ire viam; *to go a long way.* Morte obiit repentinâ; *He died a ſudden death.*

3. *Verbs of asking, teaching, and arraying, will have two Accuſative caſes; One of the Perſon, and another of the thing: as,* Frugalitatem & temperantiam multos docuit penuria; *Poverty hath taught many thriftineſs and temperance:* Ter. Induit ſe calceos quos priùs exuerat: *He put on his ſhoe, which he had put off before.*

Verbs governing an Ablative Caſe.

1. ALL *Verbs require an Ablative caſe, ſignifying the inſtrument wherewith any thing is done (put with this ſign* With *before it) or the cauſe, or the manner of doing: as,* Gladio eum vulneravit, *He wounded him with a ſword.* Tacuit metu, *He held his peace for fear.* Summâ eloquentiâ cauſam egit, *He pleaded the cauſe with great eloquence.*

2. *The word of price is put after Verbs in the Ablative caſe: as,* vendidi auro, *I ſold for gold:* Emptus ſum argento, *I am bought for ſilver. Except theſe Genitives, when they be put alone without Subſtantives;* tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, tantivis, tantidem, quantilibet, quanticunque, *as,* quanti mercatus ex hunc equum? *For how much have you bought this horſe?* Certè pluris quàm vellem: *Truly for more then I was willing to give. But when they have Subſtantives, they are put in the Ablative caſe: as,* minori Pretio vendidi quàm emi. *I ſold for a leſs price then I bought.*

3. *Verbs of plenty, or want, filling, emptying, loading and unloading will have an Ablative caſe: as,* Opibus abundas. *Thou doſt abound in riches.* Cares virtute, *Thou wanteſt virtue.*

4. Fungor, fruor, potior, utor, gaudeo, veſcor, nitor, dignor, Proſequor, muto, munero, communico, afficio, ſupersedeo, *and ſuch like, require an Ablative caſe; as,*

Virtute

Virtute decet, non ſanguine niti, *It becometh me to truſt to Virtue, not to blood.* Utere virtute, *uſe virtue.* Nè malis gaudens alienis, *Rejoyce not in other men's evils.* Veſcor carnibus, *I eat fleſh.*

5. *Verbs that ſignify receiving, diſtance, or taking away, will have an Ablative caſe with* à, ab, ex *or* de; *as*, Accepit literas à Petro, *He received letters from Peter*, Audivit ex multis, *He heard it of many*; *and this Ablative, after Verbs of taking away or diſtance may be turned into the Dative*; *as*, Eripuit illi vitam, *He took away his life.*

6. *Verbs of comparing or exceeding may have an Ablative caſe of the word that ſignifieth the meaſure of exceeding*; *as*, Præfero hunc multis gradibus, *I prefer this man by many degrees.* Paulo intervallo illum ſuperat. *He is beyond the other but a little ſpace.*

7. *A Noun, or Pronoun-ſubſtantive, joyned with a Participle expreſſed or underſtood; and having none other word whereof it may be governed, ſhall be put in the Ablative caſe abſolute: as*, Rege veniente hoſtes fuerunt; *The King cometh the enemies fled.* Me duce vinces, *I being Captain thou ſhalt overcome. And it may be reſolved by any of theſe words.* dum, cùm, quando, ſi, quanquam, poſtquam; *as* Rege veniente, *id eſt*, dum veniret Rex; Me duce, *id eſt*, Si ego dux fuero.

Conſtructions of Verbs Paſſives.

A *Verb Paſſive will have after him an Ablative caſe with a Prepoſition, or ſometime a Dative of the Doer: as*, Virgilius legitur à me, *Virgil is read of me*; Tibi fama petatur: *Let fame be ſought of you.*

2. *Theſe neuter Paſſives:* Vapulo, veneo, liceo, exulo, fio, *ſignifying paſſively, follow the rule of Paſſives, that is to ſay, they will have an Ablative caſe with a Prepoſition: as*, à Præceptore vapulabis: *Thou ſhalt be*

beaten of thy maſter. A conviviis exulat Philoſophia, *Philoſophy is baniſhed from banquets.*

The Rule of the Infinitive Mood.

VErbs *of the Infinitive mood are ſet after Verbs, or Adjectives: as,* Vis fieri dives, Pontice? nil cupias: *Ponticus, wouldeſt thou be made rich? thou muſt deſire nothing.* Dignus amari: *worthy to be loved.*

N. B. *The former verb is ſometimes concealed by the Figure* Ellipſis: *as,* Hæccine fieri flagitia? ſubaudi, decet, vel oportet: *Ought ſuch villanies to be committed? The Infinitive mood is ſometimes put by Enallage: as,* Agere gratias, pro agebat: *He gave thanks.*

The Rule of Gerunds.

1. GErunds *and Supines will have ſuch caſes as the Verbs they come of: as,* Otium ſcribendi literas. *Leaſure to write Letters.* Utendum eſt ætate, *We muſt uſe time.* Veni auditum concionem, *I came to hear a ſermon.*

2. *Gerunds in* Di, *are ſet after certain ſubſtantives and adjectives, like as the genitive caſe, as,* Nunc non eſt narrandi locus. *Now there is no place of telling.* Amor ſceleratus habendi, *The wicked love of having.* Certus eundi, *Certain of going.* Peritus jaculandi, *Skilful in darting. But ſometimes the Infinitive mood is put for the Gerund in* Di: *as,* Peritus medicari, *for* medicandi, *skilful in healing, or ſurgery.*

3. *The Gerund in* Do *is uſed with one of theſe Prepoſitions,* à, ab, abs, de, è, ex, cum, in, pro, *as,* Ignavi à diſcendo citò deterrentur, *idle boys are quickly frighted from learning. But ſometimes they are uſed without a Prepoſition: as,* Scribendo diſces ſcribere, *by writing thou ſhalt learn to write.*

4. *The*

4. *The Gerund in* Dum *is uſed with one of theſe Prepoſitions*, Inter, ante, ad, ob, propter, *as*, Inter cœnandum hilares eſſe, *be merry at Supper. But the Engliſh* Muſt *or* Ought (*ſignifying neceſſity,*) *may be put in the Gerund in* Dum *with the Verb* eſt, *as*, Abeundum eſt mihi, *I muſt go hence.* Orandum eſt, ut ſit mens ſana in corpore ſano, *We ought to pray, that there may be a ſound mind in a ſound body.*

5. *Sometimes Gerunds are turned into Participles in* dus, *which agree with the Subſtantive following them: as*, Deus in faciendo homine, ſimilitudinem ſuam ſecutus eſt, *God in making man followed his own Image.*

The Rules of Supines.

1. *THe firſt Supine ſignifies actively, and is put after Verbs and Participles that ſignifie moving to a place; as*, Curte is perditum? *Why goeſt thou about to deſtroy thy ſelf?*

2. *The latter Supine ſignifies paſſively, and follows Nouns Adjectives; as*, Factu facile. *Eaſy to be done.* Turpe dictu, *Unfit to be ſpoken.*

The Conſtruction of Time, Space, and Place.

The Rule of Time.

NOuns that betoken part of Time be commonly put in the Ablative caſe: as, Nocte vigilas, Luce dormis; *Thou wakeſt by night, and ſleepeſt by day. But Nouns that betoken continual term of time, without ceaſing or intermiſſion, be commonly uſed in the Accuſative caſe: as*, Hyemem totam ſtultis, *thou ſleepeſt the whole winter.*

The Rule of Space, or diſtance of Place.

NOuns that betoken Space between place and place be commonly put in the Accuſative caſe: as, Pedem hinc nè deceſſeris, *Go not thou a foot from this place.*

The Rule of Places.

1. NOuns Appellatives, and Names of great places, are uſed with a Prepoſition, if they follow a Verb that ſignifieth an action in a place, to a place, from a place, or by a place: as, Vivo in Anglia, *I live in England.* Veni per Galliam in Italiam, *I came by France into Italy.* Proficiſcor ex urbe, *I go out of the City.*

2. *The proper name of a place being of the firſt or ſecond Declenſion, and the ſingular Number, ſhall be put in the Genitive caſe: as,* Vixit Londini, *He lived at London.* Studuit Oxoniæ, *He ſtudied at Oxford. So likewiſe* Humi, domi, militiæ, belli, *are uſed: as,* Procumbit humi bos, *the Ox falls on the ground.*

3. *But if the proper name of a place be of the third Declenſion, or plural Number, it ſhall be put in the Dative or Ablative caſe; as,* Militavit Carthagini, vel Carthagine: *He was a ſoldier at Carthage.* Athenis natus eſt, *He was born at Athens. So are the common Nouns* Ruri *or* Rure *uſed: as,* Ruri *or* rure educatus eſt, *He was brought up in the Country.*

4. *Proper Names are put in the Accuſative caſe, if they follow Verbs that ſignifie motion to a place: as,* Eo Londinum ad merces emendas, *I go to London to buy wares.* Conceſſi Cantabrigiam ad capiendum ingenii cultum, *I went to Cambridge to get learning. So are* Rus *and* domus *uſed: as,* Ego rus ibo, *I will go into the Country.* Ite domum, *Go ye home.*

5. *Proper Names are put in the Ablative caſe, if the Verb*

Verb ſignify motion from or by a place: as, Diſceſſit Londino, *He departed from London.* Profectu eſt Londino, (*vel* per Londinum) Cantabrigiam. *He went by London to Cambridge.* Domus *and* rus *be likewiſe ſo uſed*; *as*, Abiit Domo; *He went from home.* Reverſus, eſt ruri. *He returned out of the Country.*

The Conſtruction of Verbs Impersonals.

1. INtereſt, refert, *and* eſt *for* intereſt, *require a Genitive Caſe of all Caſual words, except* meâ, tuâ, ſuâ, noſtrâ, veſtrâ *and* cujâ: *as*, Intereſt omnium rectè agere; *It concerns all men to do rightly* Meâ parvi, Joannis verò multum refert, *It concerns me little, but John very much.*

2. *Some Impersonals require a Dative caſe*; *as*, Libet, licet, placet, diſplicet, *and the like*; *as*, peccare nemini licet, *It is lawful for no man to ſin.*

3. *Some will have an Accuſative caſe only*; *as*, Juvat, decet, delectat, oportet; *as*, Uxorem ædes curare decet, *It becometh a wife to look after the houſe.*

4. *Some an Accuſative with a Preposition*; *as*, Attinet, pertinet, ſpectat; *as*, Spectat ad omnes benè vivere, *It belongs to all men to live well.*

5. *Some will have an Accuſative with a Genitive*; *as*, Pœnitet, tædet, miſeret, pudet, piget; *as*, Petrum peccari pœnitet, *It repents Peter of his Sin.* Me civitatis tædet, *I am weary of the City.*

6. *A Verb Impersonal of the Paſſive voice hath like Caſe as other Verbs Paſſives have*, *as*, ab hoſtibus conſtanter pugnatur, *The enemies fight continually. Yet many times the caſe is not expreſſed, but underſtood*, *as*, Maximâ vi certatur, ſubaudi ab illis, *They contend with great ſtrength.*

The

The Conſtruction of Participles.

1. PArticiples *govern ſuch Caſes as the Verbs they come of, as*, Fruiturus amicis, *About to enjoy his friends.* Tendens ad ſidera palmas, *Holding up his hands towards Heaven.*

2. *Participles when they be changed into Nouns, will have a Genitive caſe, as*, Fugitans litium, *Shunning contention.* Cupientiſſimus tui, *Moſt deſirous of thee.*

3. Exoſus *and* peroſus, *when they ſignify actively, require an Accuſative caſe: as*, Exoſus ſævitiam; *hating cruelty.* Peroſus meretrices, *hating harlots. When paſſively a Dative: as*, Exoſus Deo & ſanctis, *hated of God and good men.* Germani Romanis peroſi ſunt. *The Germans are hated of the Romans.*

Pertæſus *governeth ſometimes a Genitive caſe, ſometimes an Accuſative: as*, Pertæſus ſermonis, *weary of talking.* Pertæſus ignaviam ſuam, *weary of his idleneſs.*

4. Natus, prognatus, ſatus, cretus, creatus, ortus, editus, *will have an Ablative caſe: as*, Bona, bonis prognata parentibus, *A good woman, born of good parents.*

The Conſtruction of Adverbs.

1. EN *and* ecce, *being Adverbs of* Shewing, *govern a Nominative caſe, ſeldom an Accuſative: But being Adverbs of* Upbraiding, *an Accuſative only: as*, En Priamus; *Behold Priamus!* En habitum; *See his garb.*

2. *Certain Adverbs of quantity, time, and place, will have a Genitive caſe; as*, Abundè fabularum audivimus; *We have heard abundance of tales.* Affatim pecuniæ; *Money enough.* Tunc temporis, *That time.* Quò terrarum abiit? *Whither is he gone?*

3. *Adverbs derived of Nouns that govern a Dative caſe, govern likewiſe the ſame caſe: as*, Venit obviàm illi. *He came to meet him.* Canit ſimiliter huic; *He ſings like him.* Sibi inutiliter vivit; *He lives unprofitably to himſelf.*

ſelf. *Theſe Datives be uſed adverbially*; *as*, Tempori, luci, veſperi: *as*, Tempori ſurgendum, *We muſt riſe betime.* Veſperi cubandum, *We muſt go to bed at even.* Luci laborandum, *We muſt labor by day.*

4. *Certain Adverbs will have an Accuſative caſe of the Preposition that they come of*; *as*, Propiùs urbem, *Nearer the City.* Proximè Hiſpaniam, *Next to Spain.*

5. *Prepoſitions ſet without a Caſe, or elſe forming the degrees of Compariſon be changed into adverbs.*

Of adverbs which govern moods, ſee the Latin Syntax.

The Conſtruction of Conjunctions.

1. *Conjunctions Copulatives and Disjunctives, with theſe four*, quàm, niſi, præterquam, an, *do commonly couple like caſes in Nouns, and like moods and tenſes in Verbs: as*, Xenophon & Plato fuere æquales: *Xenophon and Plato were equals.* Petrus & Joannes precabantur & docebant in templo; *Peter and John did pray and preach in the Temple.*

2. *Sometimes they joyn divers caſes, and divers Tenſes, as*, Vixi Romæ & Venetiis; *I liv'd at Rome and Venice.* Tibi gratias ago, agámque dum vivo; *I give you thanks, and I will give you thanks whilſt I live.*

3. Cum, tum, *and* tum *doubled, couple like* Caſes; *as*, Amplectitur cùm eruditos omnes, tum imprimis Marcellum; *He embraceth all learned men, but eſpecially Marcellus.* Odit tum literas, tum virtutem, *He hateth both learning and vertue.*

Of Prepoſitions.

1. *Sometime a Prepoſition is not expreſſed, but underſtood, and the Caſual word nevertheleſs put in the Ablative caſe: as*, Habeo te loco parentis, *i.e.* in loco, *I eſteem you inſtead of a father.*

2. *A Verb compounded with a Preposition, ſometimes requires the caſe of the Preposition that it is compounded with-all*; *as*, Prætereo te inſalutatum; *I paſs by thee unſaluted.* Decedo magiſtratu, *I go out of my office.*

Of Interjections.

1. O *An Interjection of Exclamation, requires a Nominative, Accuſative, and Vocative caſe: as*, ô feſtus dies! *O gladſome day!* ô fortunatos agricolas! *O happy husbandmen!* ô formoſe puer! *O fair boy!*

2. Hei *and* Væ, a Dative; *as*, Væ tibi, *Wo to thee.*

3. Prô, proh, ah *and* vah, *an accuſative, and a Vocative: as*, Prô fidem! *O the faith!*

4. Hem *and* Apage *an Accuſative: as*, hem aſtutias! *Fie upon craft.* Apage iſtiuſmodi ſalutem: *A way with ſuch complements.*

5. Heu, *a Nominative, Dative, and Accuſative:* Heu pietas! *Alas the godlineſs!* Heu ſtirpem inviſam! *Oh the hated ſtock!* heu miſero mihi! *alas for me poor man!*

6. *Interjections are often put abſolutely without a Caſe: as*, Quæ (malum!) Dementia? *What madneſs is this, with a miſchief. And ſometimes they are underſtood: as*, Facinus indignum! *for*, ô facinus indignum! *O the baſe prank!*

A brief

A Brief Explanation of the Rules in *Propria quæ Maribus*, and *Quæ Genus*, concerning *Nouns*, and of *As in Præsenti*, concerning *Verbs*: The *Declining* and *Conjugating* whereof, the young Scholar may learn in the *INDEX* following, where every word comprehended in those Rules is Alphabetically set down.

N. B. THE Rudiments *teach you, that a word of the Masculine Gender is declined with this Article* Hic, *the Feminine with* Hæc, *the Neuter with* Hoc: *as*, Hic Vir, Hæc Mulier, Hoc Regnum: *But they give you not the reason, why it is of this or that Gender, but leave you to the Rules at* Propria quæ maribus, &c. *The Use whereof is, to teach you to know what Gender a Noun is of, and the reason why it is so, and not otherwise.*

THE *Rules at* As in Præsenti, &c. *serve to tell you the Preterperfect Tenses, and the Supines of Verbs, which must be declined according to the Examples of the* Four Conjugations *in the* Rudiments.

And as you learn in the Rudiments, *that there be two sorts of Nouns*, viz. Substantive, *and* Adjective

jectives: *ſo according to the ſame method.* I. *You have Rules for* Subſtantives, *beginning at* Propria quæ maribus, *&c.* II. *For* Adjectives, *beginning at* Adjectiva unam, *&c.*

Again, as in the Rudiments, a Noun Subſtantive is either Proper, *or* Common: *ſo* I. *You have Rules for Proper Names, beginning at* Propria quæ maribus, *&c.* II. *For Common, beginning at* Appellativa arborum.

Proper Names are either { *Maſculine, or Feminine.*

Propria quæ maribus, &c. that is,

Proper Names that belong to the male-kind, are of the Maſculine Gender: and they are of Five *ſorts.* I. *The names of Heatheniſh Gods; as* Mars, Bacchus, Apollo. II. *Of Men; as* Cato. Virgilius. III. *Of Rivers; as* Tibris, Orontes. IV. *Of Moneths; as* October. V. *Of Winds; as* Libs, notus, Auſter.

Propria fœmineum, &c. that is,

Proper Names, which belong to the Female-kind, are of the Feminine Gender: and they are of Five *ſorts.* I. *Of Heatheniſh Goddeſſes; as* Juno, Venus. II. *Of Women; as* Anna, Philotis. III. *Of Cities; as* Elis, Opus. IV. *Of Countries; as* Græcia, Perſis. V. *Of Iſlands; as* Creta, Britannia, Cyprus.

Some names of Cities are excepted; as Agragas, *Maſc.* Argos, Tybur, Præneſte, *Neut. and* Anxur, *both Maſc. and Neut.*

Appellativa arborum, &c. that is,

The Common names of Trees are of the Feminine Gender; as Alnus, cupreſſus, cedrus. *Except* Pinus *and* Oleaſter *of the Maſc. and* ſiler, ſuber, thus, robur *and* acer *of the Neut.*

Sunt

Sunt etiam volucrum, &c. that is,

1 *The Common Names of Birds:* 2 *wild Beasts:* 3 *and Fishes are of the Epicine Gender*; *as*, Passer, hirundo, tigris, vulpes, ostrea, cetus.

Omne quod exit in um, *&c.* that is,

All Nouns that end in um, *whether Greek or Latin, proper or common, and a Noun undeclined, are of the Neuter Gender: as* Londinum, Eboracum, regnum, *except proper names of Women, according to the Rule of* Despauterius.

Um *neutrum ponas, hominum si propria tollas.*

N. B. *The Genders of Nouns are better known by the Genitive case, according to the three* Special Rules.

There be Three Special Rules; thus distinguished.

I. Prima non crescit omninò; *that is, The first doth not encrease at all.*

II. Secunda crescit acutè; *that is, The second encreases Long.*

III. Tertia crescit graviter; *that is, The third encreaseth Short.*

I. Special Rule.

Nomen non crescens, &c. that is,

A *Noun that doth not encrease in the Genitive Case, is of the Feminine Gender: as*, Caro carnis, nubes nubis, capra capræ.

N. B. Non crescente in Genitivo, est, pares habere syllabas in Nominativo ac in Genitivo, *i.e. Not to encrease, is to have like Syllables in the Nominative and the Genitive*; *as*, caro carnis.

Crescere

Creſcere eſt plures habere ſyllabas in Genitivo quàm in Nominativo: *i.e. To encreaſe, is to have more Syllables in the Genitive than in the Nominative*; *as*, pietas pietatis.

Maſcula nomina in a, &c. *i.e.*

1. *Nouns in* a, *ſignifying the Offices of men, are excepted from the firſt Special Rule, though they do not encreaſe, and are Maſculine*; *as*, Scriba, aſſecla, &c.

2. *Nouns ending in* a, *which are derived of* Greek *nouns of the firſt Declenſion, ending in* as, *or* es; *as* Satrapas, ſatrapa; athletes, athleta.

3. *Likewiſe theſe words, not encreaſing, are of the Maſculine Gender: as*, Verres, natalis, aqualis; *words compounded of* As, *as* centuſſis: lienis, orbis, &c.

4. *Words ending in* er, *in* os *and* us, *not encreaſing, are of the Maſculine gender*; *as*, Venter, logos, annus, *Except* Mater, humus, domus, colus, ficus, acus, porticus, ſocrus, nurus, manus, idus, anus, vannus, *and* Greek *words, which change* os *in* Greek, *into* us *in* Latin; *as* papyrus, antidotus, &c.

Neutrum nomen in e, &c. *i.e.*

Nouns that end in e, *making* is *in the Genitive Caſe: Nouns that end in* on *or* um, *not encreaſing*; *as*, Mare, rete, barbiton ovum; *likewiſe* Hippomanes, cacoethes, virus, pelagus, *are of the Neuter Gender. But* Vulgus *is of the Maſculine and Neuter.*

Incerti generis, &c. *i.e.*

Theſe words not encreaſing, are of the doubtful Gender; *as* talpa, dama, canalis, &c.

Compo-

Compoſitum à Verbo, &c. *i.e.*

A Noun ending in a, *compounded of a Verb, and not increaſing, is of the common of two*; *as* Grajugen, agricola, advena: *and ſo likewiſe* Senex, auriga, *&c.*

II. Special Rule.

Nomen creſcentis penultima ſi Genitivi Syllaba acuta ſonat, &c. *i.e.*

A *Noun, whoſe laſt Syllable but one encreaſeth long in the Genitive Caſe, is of the Feminine Gender.*

N. B. Acutè creſcere, eſt penultimam acúere, vel levare, vel attollere in pronunciando: *i.e. To encreaſe long, is to lift up the laſt Syllable but one in pronouncing, or to pronounce it ſharp: as* virtus virtutis, pietas pietatis.

Maſcula dicuntur monoſyllaba, &c. *i.e.*

1. *Theſe Nouns of one ſyllable, encreaſing long, are of the Maſculine Gender*; *as* Sal, ſol, &c.

2. *Nouns of many ſyllables, ending in* n; *as* Acarnan, lichen, delphin.

3. *Nouns ending in* o, *ſignifying a body*; *as* leo, curculeo, *and likewiſe* ſenio, ternio, ſermo.

4. *Nouns ending in* er, or, *and* os, *encreaſing long*; *as* Crater, conditor, heros.

So torrens, &c. *many ending in* dens: *as* bidens, *ſo all other Nouns in that Rule, except* Syren, mulier, ſoror, uxor, *which are of the Feminine Gender. But* mulier *belongs to the Third Special Rule, becauſe it encreaſes ſhort.*

Sunt neutralia & hæc monoſyllaba, &c. that is,

Theſe Nouns encreaſing long are of the Neuter Gender; as mel, fel, &c. — *and Nouns of more ſyllables, which end*

end in al *and* ar; *as* capital, laquear. Halec *is of the Feminine and Neuter in the Singular number, and of the Feminine only in the Plural.*

Sunt dubia hæc Python, &c. that is,

Theſe Nouns encreaſing long, are of the doubtful Gender: Python, Scrobs, *&c.*

Sunt commune parens, &c. that is,

Theſe Nouns encreaſing long, are of the Common of two Genders: as parens, &c.

III. Special Rule.

Nomen creſcentis penultima ſi Genitivi: Sit Gravis, &c. that is,

A *Noun, whoſe laſt Syllable but one encreaſeth ſhort in the Genitive, is of the Maſculine Gender.*

N. B. Creſcere graviter, eſt deprimere penultimam in pronunciando. *i.e. To encreaſe ſhort (or flat) is to preſs down the laſt Syllable ſave One in pronouncing; as* Sanguis Sanguinis.

Fœminei generis ſit hyperdiſſyllabon, &c. that is,

Nouns of more than two Syllables ending in do, *making* dinis *in the Genitive Caſe, and in* go, *making* ginis, *encreaſing ſhort, are of the Feminine Gender; as* dulcedo —dinis, compago—ginis, *ſo likewiſe* virgo, *&c.*

2. Greek *words which end in* as, *or* is; *as* Lampas, iaſpis: *ſo* caſſis, cuſpis, pecus, udis: forfex, *&c.*

Jungenda his mulier, *propria ſi claſſe locabis.*

Eſt neutrale genus, &c. that is,

Nouns ſignifying a thing without life, encreaſing ſhort, and ending either in a, en, ar, ur, us, *or* put, *are the Neuter Gender; as* Problema, omen, jubar, jecur, onus, occiput; *yet* pecten *and* furfur, *are Maſculines.*

So likewiſe cadaver, *and the reſt in that Rule.*

Sunt

Sunt dubii generis, &c. that is,
These Nouns encreasing short, are of the doubtful gender; as cardo, &c.

Communis generis sunt ista, &c. that is,
These Nouns encreasing short, are of the Common of two; as vigil, pugil, &c.

Rules for Adjectives.

Adjectiva unam, &c. that is,
ADjectives *that have but one Termination are of all three Genders; as* hic, hæc, & hoc Felix, audax.

Sub gemina si voce cadunt, &c. *i.e.*
If Adjectives have two Terminations, the first Termination is the Common of two, the second the Neuter; as Hic & hæc omnis, & hoc omne.

At si tres variant voces, &c. *i.e.*
If an Adjective have three Terminations, the first is the Masculine Gender, the second the Feminine, the third the Neuter; as bonus, -na, -num.

At sunt quæ flexu, &c. *i.e.*
There are words, which are Adjectives by nature and use, and yet are declined like Substantives with two Articles; as pauper, puber, &c. *though some of them are found in the Neuter Gender.*

Hæc proprium quendam, &c. *i.e.*
These Adjectives have a peculiar manner of declining differing from the common form; as campester, volucer, &c. —— *See them severally in the* Index.

Quæ Genus Explained.

Quæ genus aut flexum, &c. *i.e.*

HEteroclites [*i.e. words of another manner of declining, or words declined otherwiſe than the ordinary manner*] *are of three ſorts.*

I. Variantia genus, aut flexum, *i.e. Such as vary their Gender, or Declenſion.*

II. Defectiva, *i.e. Such as want ſome Caſe or Number.*

III. Redundantia, *i.e. Such as abound, or have overmuch.*

I. VARIANTIA GENUS.

Hæc genus ac partim, &c. *i.e.*

Theſe two words Pergamus *and* Supellex, *are Feminine ſingular, Neuter plural.*

Dat prior his numerus, &c. *i.e.*

Theſe words, Raſtrum, frænum, filum, *and* capiſtrum, *are of the Neuter Gender in the ſingular Number and Maſc. and Neut. plural.*

But Cœlum *and* Argos *are Neuter in the ſingular, Maſculine only in the plural.*

Nun-

Nundinum, epulum, *and* Balneum, *are neuters in the ſingular number, feminines only in the plural; but Juvenal hath* Balnea.

Hæc maribus dantur, &c. that is,

Theſe Nouns are maſculines ſingular, neuter plural; as Mænalus, Dindymus, Iſmarus, Tartarus, Taygetus, Tænarus, Maſſicus, Gargarus.

But Sibilus, locus, jocus, *and* Avernus, *are maſculines in the ſingular, maſculines and neuters in the plural.*

II. DEFECTIVA.

Quæ nullum variant caſum, &c. that is,

Theſe words are Aptotes, *which vary or change no caſe; as* fas, nil, nihil, inſtar, *alſo many ending in* u, *or* i; *as* cornu, genu, gummi, frugi, *ſo likewiſe* Tempe *of the plural number undeclined: ſo* tot *and* quot, *and all numbers from three to an hundred; as* quatuor, quinque, ſex, *&c.*

Eſtque Monoptoton, &c. that is,

Theſe words are Monoptotes, *which have but one caſe only; as* noctu, natu, juſſu, injuſſu, aſtu, permiſſu. *But* aſtus, *is read in the plural, and* inficias *only in the Accuſative caſe plural.*

Sunt Diptota, &c. that is,

Theſe words are Diptotes, *which are declined with two caſes only; as* fors, forte, ſpontis, ſponte, plus pluris, repetundarum repetundis, jugeris jugere, verberis verbere, ſuppetiæ ſuppetias, tantundem tantidem, impetis impete: *Whereof four have the*

plural number in all caſes, viz. Verberis, vicem, plus, *and* jugere.

Tres quibus inflectis caſus, &c. that is,

Theſe words are Triptotes, *which are declined in three like caſes only*; *as* Precis, precem, prece; opis, opem, ope. *But* frugis *and* ditionis *ſeem to want the Nominative caſe.* Vis *wants only the Dative caſe ſingular. But all have the plural number whole.*

Quæ referunt, &c. that is,

Theſe Nouns want the Vocative caſe: viz. 1. *Relatives*; *as* qui. 2. *Interrogatives*; *as* ecq is? 3. *Diſtributives*; *as* nullus. neuter, omnis. 4. *Indefinites*; *as* quilibet, alter. 5. *All Pronouns, except four,* noſter, noſtras, meus *and* tu.

Propria cuncta notes, &c. that is,

All proper names (becauſe they ſignify but one, and no more) want the plural number; *as* Mars, Cato, &c. *and other things more comprehended in this diſtich, viz.*

1. Propria. 2. Virtutes. 3. Artes. 4. Penſa. 5. Uda. 6. Figuræ. 7. Morbi. 8. Herbæ. 9. Vitia. 10. Ætates. 11. Frumenta. 12. Metalla.

as 1. Gulielmus, Thomas. 2. Prudentia, juſtitia. 3. Grammatica, Logica. 4. Piper, ſaccharum. 5. Aromatica. 6. Metaphora, Synecdoche. 7. Cephalagia, podagra. 8. Amaranthus, amaracus. 9. Deſidia, avaritia. 10. juventus, ſenectus. 11. triticum. 12. aurum ferrum.

Hordea

Hordea, farra, forum, &c. *i.e.*

These words of the Neuter Gender, have three like cases in the plural number, viz. *Nom. Accuſ. and Voc. as* Hordeum, far, forum, *&c.*

Hordea, farra, forum, mel, mulſum, defruta, thuſque,
Jus, mare, rus, uinumque, os—oris dans genitivo,
Tres tantum ſimiles voces pluralia ſervant.

Heſperus & veſper, &c. *i.e.*

These Maſculine ſingular want the plural: viz. Heſperus, veſper, pontus, limus, fimus, penus, ſanguis, æther, nemo.

Singula fœminei generis, &c. *i.e.*

These feminines ſingular want the plural; as pubes, ſalus, talio, indoles, *&c.*

But ſoboles *and* labes, *and all the words of the fift Declenſion have three like caſes in the plural*, viz. *the Nom. Acc. Voc. Except* res, ſpecies, facies, acies *and* dies, *which have the plural whole.*

Nec licet his neutris, &c. *i.e.*

These Neuters *ſingular want the plural; as* Delicium, ſenium, *&c.*

Maſcula ſunt tantum, &c. *i.e.*

These Maſculines want the ſingular number; as Manes, majores, *&c.*

Hæc ſunt fœminei generis, &c. *i.e.*

These feminines want the ſingular number; as Exuviæ, phaleræ, *&c.*

plural number in all caſes, viz. Verberis, vicem, plus, *and* jugere.

Tres quibus inflectis caſus, &c. that is,

Theſe words are Triptotes, *which are declined in three like caſes only; as* Precis, precem, prece; opis, opem, ope. *But* frugis *and* ditionis *ſeem to want the Nominative caſe.* Vis *wants only the Dative caſe ſingular. But all have the plural number whole.*

Quæ referunt, &c. that is,

Theſe Nouns want the Vocative caſe: viz. 1. *Relatives; as* qui. 2. *Interrogatives; as* ecq is? 3. *Diſtributives; as* nullus. neuter, omnis. 4. *Indefinites; as* quilibet, alter. 5. *All Pronouns, except four,* noſter, noſtras, meus *and* tu.

Propria cuncta notes, &c. that is,

All proper names (becauſe they ſignify but one, and no more) want the plural number; as Mars, Cato, &c. *and other things more comprehended in this diſtich, viz.*

1. Propria. 2. Virtutes. 3. Artes. 4. Penſa. 5. Uda. 6. Figuræ. 7. Morbi. 8. Herbæ. 9. Vitia. 10. Ætates. 11. Frumenta. 12. Metalla.

as 1. Gulielmus, Thomas. 2. Prudentia, juſtitia. 3. Grammatica, Logica. 4. Piper, ſaccharum. 5. Aromatica. 6. Metaphora, Synecdoche. 7. Cephalagia, podagra. 8. Amaranthus, amaracus. 9. Deſidia, avaritia. 10. juventus, ſenectus. 11. triticum. 12. aurum ferrum.

Hordea

Hordea, farra, forum, &c. *i.e.*

These words of the Neuter Gender, have three like cases in the plural number, viz. *Nom. Accuſ. and Voc. as* Hordeum, far, forum, *&c.*

Hordea, farra, forum, mel, mulſum, defruta, thuſque,
Jus, mare, rus, uinumque, os—oris dans genitivo,
Tres tantum ſimiles voces pluralia ſervant.

Heſperus & veſper, &c. *i.e.*

These Maſculine ſingular want the plural: viz. Heſperus, veſper, pontus, limus, fimus, penus, ſanguis, æther, nemo.

Singula fœminei generis, &c. *i.e.*

These feminines ſingular want the plural; as pubes, ſalus, talio, indoles, *&c.*

But ſoboles *and* labes, *and all the words of the fift Declenſion have three like caſes in the plural*, viz. *the Nom. Acc. Voc. Except* res, ſpecies, facies, acies *and* dies, *which have the plural whole.*

Nec licet his neutris, &c. *i.e.*

These Neuters *ſingular want the plural; as* Delicium, ſenium, *&c.*

Maſcula ſunt tantum, &c. *i.e.*

These Maſculines want the ſingular number; as Manes, majores, *&c.*

Hæc ſunt fœminei generis, &c. *i.e.*

These feminines want the ſingular number; as Exuviæ, phaleræ, *&c.*

Rarius hæc primo, &c. *i.e.*

Theſe Neuters *want the ſingular* Number ; *as* Mœnia, teſqua, *&c.*

III. Redundantia.

Hæc quaſi luxuriant, &c. *i. e.*

Theſe words have divers Terminations, *Declining*, *and Gender* ; *as* clypeus, clypeum, *&c.*

Sed tibi præterea, &c. *i.e.*

Certain Greek *words from their Accuſative Caſe create a new* Nominative ; *as*

Panther—ēris : *Acc.* Panthēra : *Nom.* Panthēra, æ.
Crater — ēris : *Acc.* cratēra : *Nom.* cratēra, æ.
Caſſis — īdis : *Acc.* caſſida : *Nom.* caſſida, æ.
Æther—ēris : *Acc.* æthera : *Nom.* æthera, æ.

Vertitur his rectus, &c. *i.e.*

Theſe words vary the termination of the Nominative *Caſe*, *but keep the ſame ſignification and gender* ; as Gibbus, i, *and* gibber —— eris, *Maſculine*, &c.

Hæc ſimul & quarti, &c. *i.e.*

Theſe words are of the ſecond and fourth Declenſion ; *as* Laurus, i, *and* us, *&c.*

Et quæ luxuriant, &c. *i.e.*

There be many Adjectives redundant, *but eſpecially thoſe that are derived of theſe words*, Arma, jugum, &c.

——*as*

—*as of* Arma, ōrum *cometh* inermus, a, um; *and* inermis, me. *Of* jugum, bijugus, a, um; *and* bijugis e, multijugus, a, um; *and* multijugis, e. *Of* Nervus, i, enervus, a, um; *and* enervis, e. *Of* ſomnus, i, inſomnus, a, um, *and* inſomnis, e; *and* ſemiſomnis; *and* us, a, um. *Of* clivus, i; acclivus, a, um; *and* acclivis, e, declivis, proclivis. *Of* animus, i, æquanimus, *and* æquanimis; exanimus, *and* exanimis; magnanimus, *and* is; puſillanimus, *and* is, unanimus, *and* is. *Of* limus, i, illimus, *and* illimis, ſublimus, *and* ſublimis. *Of* frenum, i, effrenus, *and* effrenis. *Of* Cera, ſincerus. *Of* bacillum, imbecillus vel imbecillis

As in Præſenti Explained.

As in præſenti, &c. that is,

VErbs of the firſt *Conjugation*, having the Termination *As* in the Preſent tenſe, makes *-avi* in the Preterperfect tenſe; as *no--nas, navi*; *voco, as, avi:* Except *lavo, as, avi* (not *lavavi*) *juvo, as, vi*, &c.

Es in præſenti, &c. that is,

Verbs of the ſecond *Conjugation*, having *-es* in the Preſent tenſe; makes *ui* in the Preterperfect tenſe; as *Nigreo, nigres, nigrui:* Except *jubeo, es, juſſi*, &c. and all other excepted in that Rule, for which look the *Index*.

Tertia præteritum, &c. that is,

Verbs of the third *Conjugation*, from their preterperfect tenſe according to the termination of the preſent tenſe; as,

Bo the termination in the preſent tenſe, makes *Bi* in the preterperfect tenſe; as *Lambo, bi*; except *ſcribo ſcripſi, nubo nupſi*, and *cumbo cubui.*

Co is made *ci*; as *vinco vici*; except *parco* which makes *peperci* and *parſi, dico dixi, duco duxi.*

Do *is made* di; *as* mando -di. *But* ſcindo *makes* ſcidi, findo fidi, fundo fudi, tundo tutudi, pendo pependi, tendo tetendi, pedo pepedi, cado cecidi, cædo cecidi, cedo ceſſi, vado vaſi, rado raſi, lædo læſi, ludo luſi, divido diviſi, trudo truſi, claudo clauſi, plaudo plauſi, rodo roſi.

Go *is made* xi; *as* jungo junxi. *But if* r *be ſet before* go, *then it is made* ſi; *as* ſpargo ſparſi. *But theſe words ending in* go *make* gi; *as* lego legi, ago egi, tango tetigi, pungo punxi *and* pupugi, frango fregi, pango pepigi, pango pegi, pango panxi.

Ho *is made* xi; *as* traho traxi, veho vexi.

Lo *is made* ui; *as* colo colui. *But* pſallo *and* ſallo *make* ſalli, vello velli *and* vulſi, fallo fefelli, cello cecuſi, pello pepuli.

Mo *is made* ui; *as* vomo vomui. *But* emo *makes* emi, como compſi, promo prompſi, demo dempſi, ſumo ſumpſi, premo preſſi.

No *is made* vi; *as* ſino ſivi. *Except* temno tempſi, ſterno ſtravi, ſperno ſprevi, cerno crevi, gigno genui, pono poſui, cano cecini.

Po *is made* pſi; *as* ſcalpo ſcalpſi. *Except* rumpo rupi, ſtrepo ſtrepui, crepo crepui.

Quo *is made* qui; *as* linquo liqui. *Except* coquo coxi.

Ro *is made* vi; *as* ſero (pro planto & ſemino) ſevi, ſero (pro ordino) ſerui, vero verri & verſi, uro uſſi, gero geſſi, quæro quæſivi, tero trivi, curro cucurri.

So *makes* ſivi; *as* accerſo accerſivi, arceſſo inceſſo, laceſſo, ſivi, capeſſo capeſſi *and* capeſſivi, faceſſo faceſſi, viſo viſi: *but* pinſo ſui.

Sco *makes* vi; *as* paſco pavi, poſco popoſci, diſco didici, quiniſco quexi.

To *is made* ti; *as* verto verti. *But* ſiſto (pro facio ſtare)

ſtare) *makes* ſtiti, mitto miſi, peto petivi (*Syncperii*) ſterto ſtertui, meto meſſui.

Ecto *makes* exi: *as* flecto flexi, pecto pexi *and* pexui, necto nexi *and* nexui.

Vo *makes* vi, *as* volvo volvi, *except* vico vixi.

Xo *makes* ui, *as* nexo nexui, *and* texo texui.

Cio *makes* ci, *as* facio feci, jacio jeci, *the old verb* lacio lexi, ſpecio ſpexi.

Dio *makes* di, *as* fodio fodi.

Gio *makes* gi, *as* fugio fugi.

Pio *makes* pi, *as* capio cepi, *except* cupio cupivi, rapio rapui, ſapio ſapui *and* ſapivi.

Rio *makes* ri, *as* pario peperi.

Tio *makes* ſſi, *as* quatio quaſſi.

Uo *makes* ui, *as* ſtatuo ſtatui, pluo plui *or* pluvi, ſtruo ſtruxi, fluo fluxi.

Quarta dat is, ivi, &c. *i. e.*

VErbs of the fourth *Conjugation*, having *is* in the preſent tenſe, make *ivi* in the preterperfect tenſe: *as* ſcio, ſcis, ſcivi; *except* venio veni, cambio campſi, raucio rauſi, &c.

Præteritum dat idem, &c. *i. e.*

THe Compound Verb hath the ſame Preterperfect tenſe with the ſimple Verb; *as* doceo docui, edoceo edocui.

But the ſyllable which is doubled in the Preterperfect tenſe of the ſimple Verb, is not doubled in the Compound: *as* ſpondeo ſpopondi, reſpondeo reſpondi, *not* reſpopondi: *except* præcurro præcucurri, excurro excucurri, repungo repupugi *and* repunxi, *and the Compounds of* Do, diſco, ſto, *and* poſco; *as* peſſundo peſſundedi, dediſco dedidici, perſto perſtiti, depoſco depopoſci.

When Plico *is compounded with* ſub *or a* Noun, *it makes*

makes avi, *as* ſupplico ſupplicavi. multiplico avi. *But* applico, complico, replico, *and* explico *make* ui *or* avi.

Though Oleo *make* olui, *yet the compounds thereof will rather make* olevi; *but* redoleo *makes* redolui, *and* ſuboleo ſubolui.

The compounds of Pungo *make* punxi, *as* compungo, diſpungo, expungo, interpungo, *only* repungo *makes* repupugi *and* repunxi.

The compounds of Do, *when they are of the third conjugation, make* didi, *not* dedi, *as* addo addidi, credo credidi, *&c.—only* abſcondo *makes* abſcondi.

The compounds of Sto *make* ſtiti, *as* conſto, as, conſtiti, obſto, as, ſtiti, præſto, as, ſtiti, &c.

Verba hæc ſimplicia, &c. that is,

THeſe Verbs damno, lacto, &c. if they be compounded change their firſt vowel into e, *as* damno, condemno, lacto illecto, ſacro conſecro, fallo refello, arceo coerceo, tracto detrecto, fatiſcor defetiſcor, partio impertio, carpo decerpo, patro perpetro, ſcando aſcendo, deſcendo, ſpargo inſpergo, pario comperio comperi, reperio reperi, aperio aperui, operio operui.

The compounds of Paſco *keep the Preterperfect tenſe of the ſimple Verb: as* epaſco, depaſco: *except* compeſco, ui, *and* diſpeſco, ui.

Hæc habeo, lateo, &c. that is,

THeſe Verbs compounded change the firſt vowel into i, *as* habeo inhibeo, cohibeo (*except* poſthabeo *and* antehabeo,) lateo deliteo: ſalio inſilio, deſilio, reſilio: ſtatuo conſtituo, reſtituo: cado occido, recido: lædo illido, collido: pango, pegi, compingo, impingo: cano concino: quæro inquiro: cædo incido,

con-

concido, tango contingo, egeo indigeo, teneo contineo, detineo, retineo, taceo conticeo, reticeo, ſapio inſipio, deſipio, rapio eripio, corripio.

2. *The compounds of* Cano *make the preterperfect tenſe in* ui; *as* concino concinui.

3. *The compounds of* Placeo *change the firſt vowel into* i. *Except* complaceo *and* perplaceo.

4. *Theſe four compounds of* pango pegi, *change not the firſt vowel; as* Depango, oppango, circumpango, repango.

5. *Theſe four compounds of* Maneo manſi, *change not the firſt vowel into* i, *and form their preterperfect tenſe in* minui; *as* præmineo præminui, emineo eminui, promineo prominui, immineo imminui. *Other compounds of* maneo *keep the form of the ſimple verb; as* permaneo permanſi, remaneo remanſi.

6. *The compounds of* Scalpo, calco, ſalto, *change* a, *into* u; *as* exſculpo, inculco reſulto.

7. *The compounds of* claudo, quatio, lavo, *caſt away* a; *as* occludo, excludo: percutio, excutio: proluo, diluo.

Hæc ſi componas, &c. that is,

THeſe Verbs, Ago, emo, ſedeo, *&c. being compounded change the firſt vowel of the Preſent tenſe into* i, *but not of the preterperfect tenſe; as of* Ago egi, exigo -egi, *of* emo, emi, redimo redemi, *of* ſedeo, ſedi, conſideo -edi, *of* rego, arrigo, corrigo, dirigo, erigo -rexi, *of* frango, confringo, refringo -egi, *of* capio cepi, incipio -epi, concipio -epi, *of* jacio jeci, conjicio -eci, *of* lacio lexi, allicio -exi, *of* ſpecio ſpexi, deſpicio -exi, *of* premo preſſi, opprimo oppreſſi.

But Perago *and* fatago, *are declined like the ſimple verb* ago.

Dego

Dego *and* cogo, *compounded of* ago, *and* pergo *and* ſurgo *compounded of* rego, *caſt away the middle ſyllable, and for* deago *and* coago, *we ſay,* dego *and* cogo -egi, *for* perrego *and* ſurrego, *we ſay,* pergo *and* ſurgo, perrexi *and* ſurrexi.

Facio *compounded with a prepoſition, changes the firſt vowel into* i, *otherwiſe not*; *as* afficio, conficio, deficio, efficio, inficio, interficio, officio, perficio, præficio, proficio, reficio; *but* benefacio, malefacio, olfacio, calfacio, &c.

Lego, *compounded with* re, per, præ, ſub, trans, *keeps* e, *in the preſent tenſe*; *as* relego, perlego, prælego, ſublego, tranſlego; *the reſt of the compounds of* lego *change the firſt vowel into* i; *as* colligo, deligo, eligo, diligo, intelligo, negligo, ſeligo, *whereof* diligo, intelligo, *and* negligo *make* lexi, *the reſt* legi.

Nunc ex præterito, &c. *i.e.*

THe *Supine is formed of the preterperfect tenſe, by changing the termination into the termination of the Supine*; *as*

Bi *the termination in the preterperfect tenſe makes* tum *in the Supine*; *as of* bibo bibi, *the Supine is* bibitum.

Ci *is made* ctum; *as* Vinco vici victum, ico ici ictum, facio feci factum, jacio jeci jactum.

Di *is made* ſum; *as* video vidi viſum, *and ſome double* ſſ; *as* pando pandi paſſum, ſedeo ſedi ſeſſum, ſcindo ſcidi ſciſſum, findo fidi fiſſum, fodio fodi foſſum.

N.B. *But the ſyllable which is doubled in the preterperfect tenſe, is not doubled in the Supine*; *as* Tondeo totondi tonſum, cædo cecidi cæſum, cado cecidi caſum, tendo tetendi tenſum *and* tentum, tundo tutudi tunſum, pedo pepidi peditum, do dedi datum.

Gi *is made* ctum: *as* Lego legi lectum, pango pegi *and* pepigi pactum, frango fregi fractum, tango tetigi, tactum, ago egi actum, pungo pupugi punctum, fugio fugi fugitum.

Li *is made* ſum; *as* ſallo ſalli ſalſum, pello pepuli pulſum, cello ceculi culſum, fallo fefelli falſum, vello velli *and* vulſi vulſum, fero tuli latum.

Mi,ni,pi,qui *are made* tum; *as* emo emi emptum, venio veni ventum, cano cecini cantum, capio cepi captum, cœpio cœpi cœptum, rumpo rupi ruptum, linquo liqui lictum.

Ri *is made* ſum: *as* verro verri verſum, pario peperi partum.

Si *is made* ſum: *as* Viſo viſi viſum, mitto miſi miſſum, ted fulcio fulſi fultum, haurio hauſi hauſtum, ſarcio ſarſi ſartum, farcio farſi fartum, uro uſſi uſtum, gero geſſi geſtum, torqueo torſi tortum & torſum, indulgeo indulſi indultum & indulſum.

Pſi *is made* tum: *as* Scribo ſcripſi ſcriptum, cambio campſi campſum.

Ti *is made* tum, *as* Sto ſteti ſtatum, ſiſto ſtiti ſtatum, verto verti verſum.

Vi *is made* tum, *as* flo flavi flatum, paſco pavi paſtum, lavo lavi lotum, lautum *and* lavatum, poto potavi potum *and* potatum, faveo favi fautum, caveo cavi cautum, ſero ſevi ſatum, lino lini livi litum, ſolvo ſolvi ſolutum, volvo volvi volutum, ſingultio ſingultivi ſingultum, veneo venivi venum, ſepelio ſepelivi ſepultum.

Ui *makes* itum; *as* domo domui domitum, ruo rui ruitum, *except* exuo exui exutum, induo indui indutum, ſeco ſecui ſectum, neco necui nectum, frico fricui frictum, miſceo miſcui miſtum, amicio amicui amictum, torreo torrui toſtum, doceo docui doctum, teneo tenui tentum, conſulo conſului conſultum, alo alui alitum *and* altum, ſalio ſalui ſaltum,

colo

colo colui cultum, occulo occului occultum, pinſo pinſui piſtum, rapio rapui raptum, ſero ſerui ſertum, texo texui textum.

But theſe Verbs change ui *into* ſum: *as* Cenſeo cenſui cenſum, cello cellui celſum, meto meſſui meſſum, nexo nexui nexum, pexo pexui pexum, pateo patui paſſum, careo carui caſſum *and* caritum.

Xi *is made* ctum: *as* vincio vinxi victum, *but five caſt away* n: *as* fingo finxi fictum, mingo minxi mictum, pingo pinxi pictum, ſtringo ſtrinxi ſtrictum, ringo rinxi rictum.

Theſe four Verbs make xum, *viz.* Flecto flexi flexum, plecto plexi plexum, figo fixi fixum, fluo fluxi fluxum.

Compoſitum ut ſimplex, *&c. that is,*

THe Supine of the compound Verb is formed as the Supine of the ſimple Verb: as Voco vocavi atum, *ſo* invoco invocavi invocatum: doceo docui doctum: edoceo edocui edoctum.

Yet ſome compound Supines have not the ſame ſyllable which the ſimple have: for of tundo tutudi tunſum, *the compounds make* tuſum: *as* contundo contudi contuſum, pertundo pertudi pertuſum: *of* ruo rui ruitum, *the compounds make* rutum: *as*, corruo corrui corrutum, eruo erui erutum, *of* ſalio ſalui ſaltum, *the compounds make* ſultum: *as*, inſilio inſilui inſultum, *of* ſero ſevi ſatum, *the compounds make* ſitum: *as* inſero inſevi inſitum, conſero conſevi conſitum.

Theſe Supines captum, factum. &c. *change* a *into* e, *when they are compounded: as of* capio cepi captum, incipio incepi inceptum, recipio recepi receptum, *of* facio feci factum, inficio infeci infectum: *of* jacio jeci jactum, ejicio ejeci ejectum, &c. *of* rapio rapui raptum, eripio eripui ereptum, *of* cano cecini cantum,

cantum, concino concinui concentum: of pario peperi partum, comperio comperi compertum: of ſpargo ſparſi ſparſum, conſpergo conſperſi conſperſum: of carpo carpſi carptum, decerpo decerpſi decerptum, of farcio farſi fartum, infercio inferſi infertum.

The compounds of edo *make* eſum *in the Supine, not* eſtum, *as* exedo exedi, exeſum, exeſu: *but* comedo comedi, *makes both* comeſtum *and* comeſum.

The Compounds of Noſco *make* notum *in the Supine: as* pernoſco pernovi pernotum: *But* cognoſco cognovi *makes* cognitum: *and* agnoſco agnovi agnitum.

Verba in Or *admittunt* &c. that is,

VErbs paſſives in Or, do form their Preterperfect tenſe of the latter Supine Active, by changing u *into* us, *and adding* ſum *vel* fui: *as of* Lectu, *is made* Lectus ſum *vel* fui.

But Verbs deponens, and Verbs Common, do form a preterperfect tenſe of themſelves, becauſe they have no Verb Active, of whoſe Supine they might be formed: *as* Labor lapſus, patior paſſus, compatior compaſſus, *&c.*

Præteritum activa, &c. that is,

THeſe Verbs have a Preterperfect tenſe both of the Active and Paſſive voice: *as* Cœno, cœnavi, & cœnatus ſum, juro juravi & juratus ſum, poto potavi & potus ſum, titubo titubavi & titubatus ſum, careo carui & caſſus ſum, prandeo prandi & pranſus ſum, pateo patui & paſſus ſum, placeo placui & placitus ſum, ſueſco ſuevi & ſuetus ſum, veneo venivi & venditus ſum, nubo nupſi & nupta ſum (*not* nuptus, *becauſe it is only proper to a Woman; for a Man is ſaid* ducere uxorem) mereor merui

&

& meritus ſum, libet libuit & libitum eſt vel fuit, licet licuit licitum eſt vel fuit, tædet tæduit & pertæſum eſt vel fuit, pudet puduit & puditum eſt vel fuit, piget piguit & pigitum eſt vel fuit.

Neutro paſſivum, &c. *i.e.*

VErbs Neuter-paſſives (*i.e.* Verbs that have an Active termination in the Preſent tenſe) form their Præterperfect tenſe like a Verb Paſſive; *as* gaudeo gaviſus ſum, fido fiſus ſum, audeo auſus ſum, fio fis factus ſum, ſoleo ſolitus ſum, mœreo mœſtus ſum. *But* Phocas (*the Grammarian*) *ſaith*, mœſtus *is a Noun Adjective.*

Quædam præteritum verba, &c. *i.e.*

SOme Verbs have no Preterperfect tenſe of their own, but borrow it of others, *viz.*

Inceptives in *ſco*, ſtanding for their Primitive, borrow their Preterperfect tenſe of that Primitive, for which they ſtand; *as* tepeſco tepui *of* tepeo, ferveſco fervi *of* ferveo.

So likewiſe cerno cernis vidi *of* video; quatio is, concuſſi *of* concutio, ferio is percuſſi *of* percutio, meio is minxi *of* mingo, ſido is ſedi *of* ſedeo, tollo is ſuſtuli *of* ſuffero, ſum es fui *of* fuo, fero fers tuli *of* tulo, * Siſto is ſteti of ſto, furo is inſanivi *of* inſanio, Veſcor eris vel ere, paſſus ſum *of* paſcor, medeor eris vel ere, medicatus ſum *of* medicor, liquor eris vel ere, liquefactus ſum *of* liquefio, reminiſcor eris vel ere, recordatus ſum *of* recordor,

Siſto is ſteti ſtatum, pro ſtare *verb. neut.*
Siſto is ſtiti ſtatum, pro facio ſtare *active.*

Præteritum fugiunt, &c. *i.e.*

THeſe words want their Preterperfect tenſe; *as* vergo, ambigo, gliſco, fatiſco, polleo, nideo.

2. *Verbs inceptives*; *as* pueraſco, ſeneſco, dieſco, adveſperaſco.

3. *All Paſſives whoſe Actives want the Supine*; *as* metuor, timeor.

4. *All Meditives which ſignify deſire*; *as* ſcripturio. *Except* parturio *and* eſurio, *which makes* parturivi *and* eſurivi.

Hæc raro aut nunquam, &c. *i.e.*

These Verbs ſeldom or never have their Supines, viz. Lambo, mico, rudo, ſcabo, parco, diſpeſco, poſco, diſco, compeſco, quinſico, dego, ango, ſugo, lingo, ningo, ſatago, pſallo, volo, nolo, malo, tremo, ſtrideo, ſtrido, flaveo, liveo, aveo, paveo, conniveo, ferveo.

2. *The Compounds of* Nuo; *as* annuo, abnuo, innuo, renuo.

3. *The Compounds of* Cado; *as* accido, concido, decedo, excido, incido, intercido, procido. *Except* occido *which makes* occaſum, *and* recido *which makes* recaſum.

4. *Likewiſe*, Reſpuo, linquo, luo, metuo, cluo, frigeo, calvo, ſterto, timeo, luceo, *and* arceo, *the Compounds whereof make* ercitum; *as* coerceo, es, ui, itum, exerceo, es, ui, itum.

5. *So the Compound of* Gruo; *as* congruo, ingruo.

6. *And generally all Verbs Neuter of the ſecond Conjugation, whoſe Preterperfect tenſe ends in* ui, *except theſe following*, Oleo, doleo, placeo, taceo. pareo, careo, noceo, pateo, lateo, valeo, *and* caleo, *for theſe have the Supines.*

An

An INDEX *of the* Nouns *in* Propria quæ Maribus, *and* Quæ Genus; *and of the* Verbs *in* As in præsenti; *with their* Interpretation, Declension, *and* Conjugation, *placed Alphabetically, for the benefit of young Beginners.*

ABdo, is, didi, ere, endi, o, um, ditum, u, ens, iturus *to hide, of* ab *and* do.

Abscondo is, i, ere, endi, o, um, sum, su, *vel* itum, tu, ens, surus, & iturus, *to hide, of* abs *and* condo.

Abyssus i, 2. *f. a bottemless pit.*

Acarnan, anis, 3. *m. one of* Acarnania *in Greece.*

Accerso is, ivi, ere, endi, o, um, itum, u, ens, iturus, *to go to call, of* Accio.

Acer — aceris, 3. *neut. a maple.*

Acer, *m.* acris, *f. &* acre, *n. or* hic & hæc acris & hoc acre. *Sharp, cruel, swift, valiant, diligent, circumspect.*

Acies, iei, 5. *f. an edge.*

Acus, us, ui, 4. *f. a needle.*

Adamas — antis. 3. *m. an adamant.*

Addo, is, addidi, addere, addendi, do, dum, additum, tu, dens, diturus, *to add. comp. of* ad *and* do.

Adeps, ipis, 3. *dub. fatness.*

Adipiscor, eris, adeptus, endi, o, um, adeptum, u, adipiscens, urus, *dep. to get or obtain, of* ad *and the old verb* apiscor.

Adolescens, entis, 3. *com. d. a young man or woman.*

Ador, oris. 3. *n. wheat.*

Advena æ, 1. *com. a stranger, of* ad *and* venio.

Æquor, oris. 3, *neut. the Sea, or a plain.*

Æs, æris, 3. *neut. brass, copper.*

Æther, eris, 3. *m. the skie, in accus.* ætherem *or* æthera.

Æthera, æ, 1. *f. the skie, a new nom. case made of the Ac.* æthera.

Affinis, is, 3. *com. a kinsman or kinswoman by marriage.*

Agnosco, is, agnovi, ere, endi, o, um, agnitum, tu, ens, iturus, *to acknowledge, of* ad *and* nosco.

Ago, is, egi, agere, endi, o, um, actum, u, agens, acturus, *to do.*

Agragas,antis,3.*m.a Town in Sicily.*
Agricola,æ,1.*com. an husbandman,of* ager *a field, and* colo *to till.*
Alacer,*m.*alacris,*f. and* alacre *neut.Or* hic & hæc alacris & hoc alacre, *merry, chearful.*
Ales,itis, 3.*com. a bird, any great winged fowl,of* ala.
Ales, itis, *Adj. com. gen. swift having wings.*
Alnus,i, 2.*f. an Alder tree.*
Alo,is, alui,alere, endi, o, um, tum,tu,*and* altum, tu,alens,aliturus,& alturus, *to nouriſh.*
Alter,a,um, *gen.* alterius, *dat.* alteri *another.*
Alvus,i, 2.*f. the belly, or paunch.*
Amazon,onis, 3.*f. a warlike woman of Scythia.*
Ambigo,is,*præt. car.* ambigere, endi,o,um,*Sup. car.* ambigens, *to be in doubt, compounded of* am *and* ago.
Amicio,is,cui, (*ſeldom* amicivi)ire,amiciendi,o um, amictum, u, iens, icturus, *to cloath.*
Amnis,is, 3.*m. a River.*
Anas,atis,3.*dub. a duck, or a drake.*
Ango,is,anxi, angere,endi o, um, (*Sup. car.*) angens, *to vex or trouble.*
Anguis, is, 3.*m. a ſnake.*
Animus,i, 2.*m. the mind.*
Annâ,æ, 1.*f. Anne.*
Annuo,is,annui, ere,endi, o, um, (*Sup. caret.*)annuens, *to grant,* ex ad & nuo; proprie eſt nutu *i.e.* capitis ſigno, aſſentior.
Annus,i, 2.*m. a year.*
Antes,tium, 3.*m. Sing.car. the uttermoſt ranks of vines, or a Buttreſs.*
Antidotus, i, 2.*f. an Antidote or Medicine to expel poyſon.*
Antiæ,arum, 1.*f. Sing.car. womens forelocks.*
Antiſtes,itis,3.*c. a prelate, one that ſtandeth or goeth before other, a Ruler.*
Annus,us,4.*f.an old woman*
Anxur, uris, 3.*m. & n. a town in Italy, now called Tarentine.*
Aperio, is, erui, aperire, endi,o,um,apertum,tu, aperiens, aperturus, *to open, or to ſhew, comp. of* ad & pario.
Apis, is, 3.*f. a Bee.*
Apes,is, 3.*f. a Bee.*
Apiſcor,eris,aptus ſum,*to get,an old verb out of uſe, from whence comes* adipiſcor.

Apollo

Apollo, Apollinis, 3 *m. the god of wisdom.*
Appendix icis, 3 *f. a penthouse, or addition.*
Applico, as, applicui, & applicavi, care: andi o um, atum tu, & itum u, ans aturus, & iturus, *to apply: of* ad & plico.
Aptoton i, 2 *n. a noun having no variation of terminations or cases.*
Aqualis is, 3 *m. an Ewer, or Laver.*
Arbor oris, 3 *f. a tree.*
Arbos oris, 3 *f. a tree.*
Arceo, es, arcui, arcere, endi do dum: (*Sup. caret.*) arcens, *to keep away, or keep back, to hinder: but the compounds make* ercitum *in the Supines, as* exercco, & coerceo.
Arcesso, is, ivi, ere, endi o um, itum tu, ens, iturus, *to call, or to accuse.*
Arcas, adis, 3 *m. an Arcadian.*
Arctus i, 2 *f. a sign called the Bear.*
Ardeo, es, arsi, ardere, endi do dum, arsum su, ardens, arsurus, *to burn, or to be hot.*
Argos gi, 2 *n. in the Plur. Numb.* hi, Argi, orum, *a town in Peloponnesus.*
Arma orum, 2 *n. Sing. car. weapons.*
Aruspex icis, 3 *co. a soothsayer.*
As assis, i, 3 *m. a pound or* 12 *ounces.*
Assecla æ, 1 *m. a page.*
Athamas antis, 3 *mas. Athamas king of Thebes.*
Astu *by craft* ab 4 decl. m.
Astus ûs, *craft.*
Athenæ arum, 1 *f. Athens: only plural.*
Athleta, & athletes æ, 1. *mas. a Champion, or Wrastler.*
Atomus i, 2 *dub. a mote in the Sun.*
Auceps upis, 3 *a fowler.*
Audax acis, *adj.* hic, hæc, hoc, *bold.*
Audeo es, ausus sum vel sui, audere, endi do um, ausum u, audens, ausurus *to be bold.*
Aveo es, (*caret. præt.*) avere, avendi o um, (*Sup. caret*) avens, *to covet.*
Augeo es, auxi, augere, endi do um, auctum, tu, augens, auctu rus, *to encrease.*
Avernus i, 2 *m. and in the Plu.* Averna, Averno-

rum, *n.* *a lake in Campania, dedicated to* Pluto, *thought to be the gate to Hell.*

Augur uris, 3. *com.* *a ſooth-ſayer.*

Auriga æ, 1. *com,* *a carter or car-man.*

Auſter, i, 2. *m.* *the ſouth-wind.*

Autor, oris, 3. *m.& f.* *an Author.*

Axis, is, 3. *maſc.* *an axle-tree.*

B

BAcchanalia, ium, & orum, 2 *or* 3. *n.* *feaſts dedicated to* Bacchus. *Sing. caret.*

Bacchar, aris, 3. *f.* *an herb called our Ladies gloves.*

Bacchus, i, 2. *m.* *the God of Wine.*

Bacillum, i, 3. *neut.* *a little ſtaff.*

Bacillus, i, 2 *maſc.* *a ſtaff.*

Baculum, i, 2. *neut.* *a ſtaff.*

Baculus, i, 2, *maſc.* *a ſtaff.*

Balneum, i, 2. *n.* *a bath. In the Plural it makes* Balnea, orum *: neut. &* Balneæ arum. *fem.*

Barathrum, barathri, 2. *n.* *a place taken for Hell.*

Barbiton, i, 2. *n.* *a Lute, or any muſical inſtrument.*

Bellaria, iorum, 2. *neut.* *juncates, Sing. caret.*

Bes, beſſis, 3. *maſc.* *eight ounces.*

Bibo, is, bibi, bibere, endi, do, dum, bibitum, tu, bibens, bibiturus, *to drink.*

Bidens, entis, 3. *m.* pro inſtrumento, *a fork with two teeth, or grains.*

Bidens, entis, 3. *f.* pro ove *a ſheep of two years, or which hath two teeth longer than the reſt.*

Bifrons, ontis, 3. *com.* *that hath two faces or foreheads.*

Bilis, is, 3. *f.* *choler, melancholly, Plur. caret.*

Bombyx, ycis, 3. *m.* pro vermiculo, *a ſilk-worm,* pro ſono, *an humming ſound.*

Bos, bovis, 3. *com.* *an Ox, Bull, or Cow: in the Genitive plural* boum *: in the Dative and Ablative plural, it makes* bobus, *contracted from* bovibus.

Britannia, iæ. 1. *f.* *Britain.*

Bubo, onis. 3. *du.* *an Owl.*

Bucephalus, i, 2. *m.* *Alexanders great horſe.*

Byſſus, i, 2. *f.* *fine flax, or ſilk.*

Caco-

C

CAcoethes,is, 3. *n. an evil cuſtom.*
Cadaver, eris, 3. *n. a carcaſs, a dead body.*
Cado,is,cecidi,ere,cadendi,do, dum, caſum, u, cadens, caſurus, to *fall.*
Cædo, is, cecîdi, cædere, endi,do,dum,cæſum,u, cædens,cæſurus,*to beat.*
Calco,as,avi, are,andi,do, dum,atum,tu, ans,aturus *to kick,or tread upon.*
Calendæ, arum, 1. *f. the Calends of a month. Sing. caret.*
Caleo,es, ui, ere,endi, do, dum,calitum, tu,calens caliturus, *to be hot.*
Calfacio, *to make hot.*
Callis, is, 3. *m. a path.*
Calvo, is,vi,ere, endi, do, dum,(*Sup. car.*)calvens *to deceive.*
Calx,cis,3. *d. an heel,*pedis calx,*to diſtinguiſh it from* câlx calcis, 3. *f. chalk, or lime.*
Cambio is,campſi,ire,iendi,do,dum, campſum,u cambiens,campſurus,*to exchange.*
Campeſter, *belonging to the field.*
Canalis,is, 3. *m. a channel.*
Cancelli,orum, 3. *m. latices Sing. caret.*
Canis, is, 3. *com. a dog, or bitch.*
Cano,is,cecini, canere,endi,do, dum, cantum, u, canens,canturus, *to ſing.*
Capeſſo, is, capeſſi,& capeſſivi, capeſſere, endi, do, dum,*to go about.*
Capio, is, cepi, capere, iendi, do,dum,captum, tu, capiens, capturus,*to take.*
Capiſtrum,i,2. *n. an halter or headſtall, in the plur. Numb. both maſc. and n. or* hi capiſtri, orum,& hæc capiſtra orum.
Capital, alis, 3. *n. a quoif.*
Capra, æ, 1. *fœm. a ſhee goat.*
Car, aris, 3. *m. a man of* Caria.
Cardo,inis,3. *dub. the hinge of a door.*
Careo,es,ui, & caſſus ſum vel fui, carere,carendi, do, dum, caſſum, u, & caritum,tu,carens, caſſurus & cariturus, *to want.*
Carex, icis, 3. *fœm. a ſedge.*
Caro, carnis, 3. *f. fleſh.*
Carpo, is,carpſi, carpere,

endi,o,um, captum, u, pens,carpturus, *to carp.*
Caſtra, orum, 2. *n. tents. Sing. caret.*
Caſſida, æ, 1. *f. an helmet: formed from* Caſſida *the Acc. caſe of* caſſis, idis.
Caſſis, idis, idi, idem, & ida, 3. *f. an helmet, and from* Caſſida *the Acc. caſe comes a new Nom.* Caſſida, æ,
Caſſis,is,3.*m. a net,or ſnare,*
Cato, onis, 3.*m. Cato, the name of a wiſe man in Rome.*
Caveo, es, vi, ere, endi,o, um,cautum,tu, cavens, cauturus, *to beware.*
Caulis, is, 3.*m. a ſtalk.*
Cedo, is, ceſſi, ere, endi,o, um, ceſſum, u, cedens, ceſſurus, *to yield,or give place.*
Cedrus, i, 2.*f. a cedar.*
Celeber *famous.*
Celer *ſwift.*
Cello, is, ceculi, lere,endi o,um,culſum,u,cellens, culſurus,pro frango, *to break, or to beat, an old Verb now out of uſe,unleſs in the Compounds.*
Cenſeo, es,cenſui,cenſere, endi,o, um, cenſum, u, cenſens, ſurus, *to think, or eſteem.*
Centum, hi, hæ, & hæc *invariab. an hundred.*
Centuſſis,is,*m. an hundred pound weight.*
Cera,æ, 3. *f. wax.*
Cerno, is, crevi, (*or* vidi, *borrowed of* video) cernere,di,o,um,um,u,ens, turus,*to ſee or perceive.*
Cetus,i,2.*m. a whale,and in the Plur.* Cete *und. a monſtrous great fiſh.*
Cholera, æ, 1.*f. choler.* Pl. *caret.*
Ciſer,ciſeris,3. *neut. an Italian Peaſe.*
Cieo,es,ivi, ciere, endi, o, um,citum,tu, iens,cituſus, *to incite, to call.*
Cinis, vel ciner, cineris, 3. *m. aſhes.*
Circumpango, *to faſten about.*
Civis, 3.*com. a citizen.*
Claudo,is,clauſi,ere,endi, o,um,ſum,u,dens,clauſurus, *to ſhut.*
Clivus, i, 2.*m. the pitch of an hill.*
Clunis,is, 3.*com. a buttock.*
Cluo,is, (*præt.caret.*) cludere, endi, o,um, (*Sup. caret.*) cluens, *to ſhine, to be famous.*
Clypeum,i,2.*n. a Buckler.*
Clypeus, i,2.*m. a Buckler.*

Cœlum i, 2 *n. heaven, in the Plur.* Hi cœli, orum: *the masc. only.*
Cœno, as, avi, & cœnatus ſum vel fui, cœnare, andi o um: cœnatum, u, ans, cœnaturus, *to ſup.*
Cœnum. *neut. dirt.*
Cœpio, is, cœpi, cœpere; endi o um, cœptum tu, cœpiens, cœpturus; *pro* incipio, *to begin, an old Verb, out of uſe, of it comes*
Cœpi, peram, perim, pero, cœpiſſem, cœpiſſe: *a Verb def. I have begun, or taken in hand.*
Cognoſco, is, novi, noſcere, endi o um, nitum u, noſcens, iturus, *to know of* con & noſco. (ago.
Cogo, *to compel, of* con &
Collis is, 3 *m. a little hill.*
Colo, is, colui, colere, endi o um, cultum u, lens, culturus, *to worſhip.*
Colus, i, & us, 2 & 4. *f. a diſtaff.*
Comedo, *to eat.*
Comes tis. 3 *c. a companion.*
Comes, tis, *ad* hic & hæc.
Comminiſcor, eris vel ere, mentus ſum vel fui, niſci, di o um, mentū u, niſcens, turus, *to invent, to deviſe, to find out*; Dep.
Como, is, pſi, mere, di do dum, tum u, mens, compturus, *to kemb, or trim.*
Compago —inis, 3 *f. a joyn: of* con & pango.
Compatior, *to ſuffer with: of* con & patior.
Comperio, *to find out.*
Compedes dum, 3 *f. Plur. Fetters, ſometimes the ſi. Numb is uſed, ſpecially in the Abl. caſe* compede.
Compeſco *to aſſwage.*
Complaceo *to pleaſe well.*
Complico *to fold together.*
Concino *to ſing together.*
Concutio *to ſhake.*
Conditor oris, 3 *a builder.*
Condo *to hide or to build.*
Confiteor *to confeſs.*
Conger gri, 2 *m. a conger.*
Congrus gri, 2 *m. a conger.*
Conjux conjugis, 3 *com. an husband or wife.*
Conniveo *to wink, or twinkle with the eyes.*
Coquo, is, coxi, coquere, quendi o um, ctum tu, quens, cocturus, *to ſeeth.*
Conſulo, is, ui, ere, di o um, tum u, ens, urus, *to ask or give counſel, to provide for*
Cor cordis, 3 *n. the heart.*
Corbs is, 3 *m. a basket.*
Cornu, *neut. undecl. a horn.* flexile cornu, *a trumpet.* *Plur.*

Pl. Cornua uum, ibus, &c.
Cornum, *the fruit of* cornus.
Cornus us, 4 *m. an horn, the wing of an Army:* Plin. lib. 11. 37.
Cornus, i & us: 2 & 4, *a dog-tree:* quando arbor habetur; *to diſtinguiſh it from* Cornus *an horn.*
Coſtus i, 2 *f. the herb called Ale-coaſt.*
Coxendix icis, 3 *f. an hip.*
Crater eris, 3 *m. a cup. acc.* craterem & cratera.
Cratera—æ, 1 *f. a cup, a new Nom. caſe, made from the Acc.* cratera.
Credo *to believe*, of certum *and* do, quaſi certum do.
Crepo as ui, crepare, andi o um: crepitum tu, crepans, crepiturus, *to make a noiſe, to give a crack.*
Crepundia iorum, 2 *neut. gugaws or trifles for children to play withal. Sing. caret.*
Cres-tis, 3 *m. one of Creet.*
Creta tæ, 1 *fæm. Creet.*
Crinis is, 3 *m. the hair.*
Crus uris, 3 *neu. the leg.*
Cryſtallus—i. 2 *f. cryſtal.*
Cubo as, cubui, cubare, andi o um, bitum u, cubans, biturus *to lie down.*
Cucumer—eris, 3 *m. a cucumber,* &c.
Cucumis eris, 3 *maſc. a cucumber.*
Culex icis, 3 *dub. a gnat.*
Cumbo is, cubui, cumbere, endi do um, itum tu, cumbens, iturus, *to lie down, an old verb.*
Cunabula, orum, 2 *neut. cradles, Sing. caret.*
Cunæ arum, 1 *f. cradles. Sing. caret.*
Cupio is, ivi, ere, cupiendi o um, cupitum tu, cupiens, cupiturus, *to deſire, formerly it was of the fourth Conjugation.*
Cupreſſus i, 2 *f. a Cypreſs tree.*
Curculio—onis, 3 *maſ. a Weeſel.*
Cures, etis, 3 *m. a man of Creet.*
Curro is, cucurri, currere, endi do dum: curſum u, currens, curſurus, *to run.*
Cuſpis idis, 3 *f. the point of a weapon.*
Cuſtos odis,, 3 *m. a Guardian or keeper.*
Cyprus i, 2. *f. the Iſland Cyprus.*

Dama

D.

DAma æ, 1 *dub. a buck or doe.*

Damno, as, avi, are, andi do dum, atum atu, ans, aturus, *to condemn.*

Dedo is, dedidi, dedere, dedendi do dum, deditum tu, dedens, dediturus, *to yield: of* de & do.

Defrutum—i, 2 *n. wine, the third part whereof is boyled away: in the Plural Number it hath but three like cases, Nom. Acc. Voc.* defruta.

Degener, *com. adj.* ἀγενής. *that doth degenerate, or grow out of kind.*

Dego is, degi, degere, endi o um, (*Sup. caret*) degens, *to live: ex* de & ago.

Deleo es, evi, ere, endi do dum, deletum u, delens, deleturus, *to blot out, of* de, & leo *an old verb.*

Deliciæ arum, 1 *f. delights, pleasures. Sing. car.*

Delicium—ii, 2 *neuter, the thing wherein we delight.*

Delphin—inis, 3 *m. a dolphin.*

Delphinus—i, 2 *masc. a dolphin.*

Demo is, dempsi, demere, endi do dum, demptum tu, demens, dempturus, *to take away, of* de & emo.

Dens——entis, 3 *masc. a tooth.*

Depango is, depegi, depangere, endi do dum, depactum u, depangens, depacturus, *to fasten down.*

Desidia iæ, 1 *f. sloth. Plur. caret.*

Dico is, dixi, dicere, dicendi do um, dictum tu, dicens, dicturus, *to speak.*

Dies diei, 3 *dub. a day, in the Plural Number it is only of the masculine gender.*

Diffiteor——eris *vel* ere diffessus sum vel fui, diffiteri, —endi do um, diffessum u, diffitens, diffessurus, *to deny, Deponent, of* di & fateor.

Digredior—eris vel ere, digressus sum vel fui, digredi,—iendi do um, digressum gressu, digrediens, surus, *to go aside,*

ſide, *Dep. a* di & gradior.
Diligo is, dilexi, diligere, —endi o um, dilectum u, diligens, dilecturus *to love*, *ex* di & lego.
Diluo is, dilui, diluere, —endi o um, dilitum u, diluens, diluturus, *to waſh*: *ex* di & luo.
Dindymus—i, 2 *maſ. l. the top of Ida by Troy*: *in the Plural Number it is of the neut. gen.* Dindyma—orum.
Diphthongus—gi, 2 *f. a diphthong.*
Diptoton—i, 2 *neut. a Noun declined with two caſes.*
Diræ—arum, 1 *f. curſing*, *Sing. caret.*
Diſco—is, didici, diſcere, —endi o um, (*Sup. caret*) diſcens *to learn.*
Diſpeſco is, —ui, eſcere; —endi o um, (*Sup. caret*) diſpeſcens: *to drive beaſts from paſture*, *of* dis & paſco.
Diſpliceo is, ui, ere—endi o um, itum tu, diſplicens, turus, *to diſpleaſe*: *of* dis & placeo.
Ditio—onis, 3 *f. a title*, *power*, *command.*
Dives hic & hæc *rich*, *wealthy*: *ſometimes it is found in the neut. gender*: *as* Ovid. divitis ingenii.
Divido is, diviſi, dividere: —endi o um, diviſum u, dividens, diviſurus, *to divide*, *quaſi* divideo, *i. e.* in diverſas partes video.
Divitiæ arum, 1 *f. riches. Sing. caret.*
Do, das, dedi, dare, andi, o um, datum tu, dans, daturus, *to give.*
Doceo—es, ui, ere, endi o um, doctum tu, docens, docturus, *to teach.*
Dodrans—antis, 3 *m. nine ounces.*
Doleo—es, dolui, dolere, endi o um, dolitum tu, dolens, iturus *to grieve.*
Domo, as, domui—are, andi do um, domitum tu, domans, domiturus, *to tame.*
Domus—domi & domus. *Dat.* domo & domui. *Acc.* domum, *Voc.* ô domus. *Ablat.* domo. *Pluraliter. Nom.* Domus. *Gen.* domorum & domuum. *Dat.* domibus. *Acc.* domos, & domus, *Voc.* domus. *Ablat.* domibus.
Duco—is, duxi; ducere, —endi

—en li o um, ductum u, ucens, ducturus, *to lead.*
Dulcedo inis, 3 *f. ſweetneſs.*
Dux ducis, 3 *common, a Captain or guide.*
Ecquis, ecquæ, *or* ecqua, ecquid. *Who? an Interrogative.*
Edo —— is, edidi, edere, edendi do dum, editum tu, edens, edituras, *to ſet out, or to publiſh: of* e *and* do, emitto; foras do. ἐκδίδωμι, προφέρω.
Edo, edis *vel* es, edi, edere *vel* eſſe, edendi o um, eſum ſu, *vel* eſtum eſtu, edens, eſurus *vel* eſturus, *to eat.* ἐδίω, τρώγω, βόσκω.
Edo—onis, 3 *maſ.* πολυφάγος. *a great eater.*
Edoceo —— es, ui, ere, endi do dum, edoctum tu, ens, docturus, *to teach perfectly, or throughly: ab* e & do.
Effata—orum, 2 *n. Augur's prayers; alſo Oracles. Sing. caret.*
Egeo - es, egui, ere—endi do um, (*Sup. caret.*) egens, *to want.*
Elephantus i, 2 *maſ. an Elephant.*
Elephas—antis, 3 *maſ. an Elephant.*
Elis, elidis, 3 *f. a City in Arcadia, or a Country in Peloponneſus.*
Emineo—es, ui, ere, endi do dum, (*Sup. caret.*) eminens, *to excell, ab* e & maneo, *quaſi* extra alios, *hoc eſt*, pro aliis maneo.
Emo, is, emi, ere, endi o um, emptum tu, emens, empturus *to buy.*
Enſis —— is, 3 *maſc. a ſword.*
Epaſco, is, epavi, epaſcere, endi o um, (*Sup. caret.*) epaſcens, *to eat up.*
Epulum —— —— i, 2 *n. a feaſt or banquet: in the Plur. Numb. it is of the fœm. Gender,* hæ epulæ --arum.
Eques itis, 3 *c. an horſeman, or a knight.* Eques auratus *ab* aureo annulo nomen habet, quo equeſtris ordo à plebe diſtinguebatur.
Equeſter, *belonging to a horſe-man.*
Eremus mi. 2 *f. a wilderneſs.*
Eripio is, ui, ere, iendi, o um, ereptum tu, eripiens

piens, erepturus, *to take away by violence, to pluck out: ab* e *&* rapio.

Esurio is, ivi, ire; iendi do dum, itum tu, esuriens, esuriturus, *to hunger.*

Eventum i, 2 *n. chance or hap.*

Eventus us, 4 *m. a chance, hap, success, issue.*

Excludo is, excluſi, excludere, -endi do dum, excluſum ſu, excludens uſurus, *to exclude: ab* ex *&* claudo.

Excubiæ—arum, 1 *fæm. watchings.*

Exculpo —— is, exculpſi, exculpere —— endi do dum, exculptum exculptu, exculpens, exculpturus, *to carve; of* ex *&* *&* ſcalpo.

Excurro—is, excucurri; excurrere, endi do um, excurſum u, excurrens excurſurus, *to run out; of* ex *&* curro.

Excuſo as, avi, are; andi do dum, atum atu, ans, aturus, *to excuſe.*

Excutio is, excuſſi, excutere; iendi do dum; excuſſum u, excutiens, excuſſurus, *to ſhake off, of* ex *&* quatio.

Exequiæ arum, 1 *f. funeral ceremonies, Sing. caret.*

Exlex egis, 3 *com. a lawleſs body.*

Expergiſcor, eris vel ere, experrectus ſum vel ſui, expergiſci, expergiſcendi do dum, experrectum tu, expergiſcens, experrecturus, *to awake.*

Experior iris vel ire, expertus ſum vel ſui, experiri, iendi do um, expertum u, experiens experturus, *to make trial.*

Explico as, explicui & explicavi, explicare, andi do um, explicitum tu, vel explicatum tu, explicans, expliciturus & explicaturus, *to declare.*

Exta orum, 2 *n. the entrails Sing. caret.*

Extorris is, 3 *c. a baniſhed man, or woman.*

Exul, ulis, 3 *c. a baniſhed man or woman.*

Exuo is, exui, exuere, exuendi do dum, exutum, tu, exuens, exuturus, *to put off.*

Exuviæ, arum, 1 *f. things put off, ab* exuendo.

Facies

F.

FAcies iei, 5 *f. a face.*
Facio is, feci, facere, iendi do um, ctum u, iens, cturus, *to make or do.*
Faceſſo is, faceſſi, faceſſere, endi o um, faceſſum u, faceſſens urus, *to go about to do.*
Fallo is, fefelli, fallere, endi o um, falſum u, fallens, falſurus, *to deceive.*
Fames is, 3 *f. hunger, Plur. caret.*
Far, farris, 3 *n. bread-corn. in the Plur. Num. it hath only three like caſes*, farra, farra, farra.
Farcio is, farſi, farcire, iendi do um, fartum tu, farciens, turus, *to ſtuff.*
Fas, *n. indeclined, right.*
Faſcis is, 3 *m. a faggot.*
Faſti orum, 2 *m. Regiſters of things of the year. Sin. caret.*
Fateor, eris vel ere, faſſus ſum vel fui, fateri, endi o um, faſſum u, fatens, faſſurus, *to confeſs.*
Fatiſco is, (*præt. caret*) fatiſcere; endi do dum, (*Sup. caret.*) fatiſcens, *to be weary, to gape.*
Fatiſcor, eris vel ere, feſſus ſum vel fui, fatiſci; endi o dum (*Sup. caret.*) fatiſcens, *to be weary.*
Faveo es, favi, favere, endi o um, fautum tu, favens, fauturus, *to favor.*
Fel, fellis, 3 *n. gall.*
Felix, *happy.*
Feriæ arum, 1 *f. holy days. Sing. caret.*
Ferio is, percuſſi (*of* percutio) ferire; iendi o um, percuſſum uſſu, feriens, percuſſurus, *to ſtrike.*
Fero, fers, tuli, ferre; ferendi do dum, latum tu, farens, laturus, *to bear or ſuffer.*
Ferveo es, fervi fervere; endi o um, (*Sup. caret*) fervens, *to be hot.*
Ferveſco is, fervi (à ferveo) ferveſcere endi do um (*Sup. caret.*) ferveſcens *to wax hot.*
Ficus, fici & ficus, 2 & 4 *a fig or fig-tree, pro* fructu & arbore.
Ficus, fici, 2 *m. pro* morbo, *the piles in the fundament.*
Fides, *or* fidei, 5 *f. faith, or truth.*
Fides fidis, *G.* fidis, 3 *f. a ſtring or an inſtrument.*

Fido

Fido, is, fisus sum vel fui, fidere, endi o um, fisum su, fidens, surus, *to trust.*

Figo is, fixi, figere, endi o um, fixum u, figens, fixurus, *to fasten.*

Filix icis, 3 *fœm, fearn, or brake.*

Filum i, 2 *neut. thread.*

Fimus i, 2 *mas. dung.*

Findo, is, fidi, findere, endi o um, fissum su, findens, fissurus, *to cleave.*

Fingo is, finxi, fingere, endi do um, fictum u, figens, ficturus, *to feign, or fashion.*

Finis is, 3 *dub. an end.*

Fio fis, factus sum vel fui, fieri, factus, faciendus, *to be made or done.*

Flaveo es (*car. præt.*) flavere, endi o um, (*Sup. car.*) flavens, *to be yellow.*

Flecto is, flexi, flectere, ——endi o um, flexum u, flectens, flexurus, *to bend.*

Fleo es, flevi, flere, flendi o um, fletum u, flens, fleturus; *to weep.*

Flo as, flavi, flare, flandi o um, flatum u, flans flaturus. *to blow.*

Flos oris, 3 *m. a flower.*

Fluo is, fluxi, fluere, fluendi o um, fluxum u, fluens, fluxurus, *to flow.*

Fodio is, fodi, fodere, fodiendi do dum: fossum u, fodiens, fossurus, *to dig.*

Follis is, 3 *mas. a pair of bellows.*

Fons fontis, 3 *m. a fountain, or well.*

Forceps ipis, 3 *m. a pair of tongs.*

Forfex icis, 3 *f. a pair of shears, or scissers.*

Fors, *Nom. Abl.* forte, 3 *f. by chance.*

Forum i, 2 *n. the market, in the Plur. Numb. it hath only three like cases;* fora, fora, fora.

Frango is, fregi, frangere, endi do dum, fractum u, frangens, fracturus, *to break.*

Frænum i, 2 *n. a bridle. Pl.* hi fræni, orum, & hæc fræna orum, &c.

Frico as, fricui, fricare, andi do dum, frictum u, fricans, cturus *to rub.*

Frigeo es, frixi, frigere, frigendi do dum, frictum tu, frigens, fricturus *to be cold.*

Frugi. *Ad. undecl. thrifty, sparing.*

Fruges

Fruges is, 3. *f. fruit, ſome make the old Nom. caſe* frux.
Fruor, eris vel ere, fructus vel fruitus ſum vel fui, frui: fruendi do dum: fructum u, vel fruitum tu: fructurus vel fruiturus *to enjoy.*
Fuga æ, 1. *f. Flight.*
Fugio is, fugi, ere, endi o um, fugitum tu, fugiens, fugiturus, *to flee from, to avoid.*
Fulcio is, fulſi, fulcire, endi do dum, fultum tu, fulciens, fulturus, *to underprop.*
Fundo is, fudi, ere, endi do dum, fuſum u, fundens, fuſurus, *to pour out, or melt.*
Funis is, 3. *m. a rope.*
Fur uris, 3. *com. a thief.*
Furfur uris, 3. *m. bran.*
Furo is, inſanivi (*ab* inſanio) furere, di do dum, (*Sup. car.*) furens, *to be mad.*
Fuſtis, 3. *m. a club.*

G

GAbii orum, 2. *m.* Volſcorum urbs, *a town in Italy, Sing. caret.*
Gallia æ, 1. *f. France.*
Garamas antis, 3. *m. an inhabitant of Africa.*
Gargarus i, *m. the top of the Hill Ida: in the Pl. Num. it is only the Neut. gen. as* hæc Gargara orum, &c.
Gaudeo es, gaviſus ſum vel fui, ere, gaudendi do dum, gaviſum u, gaudens gaviſurus, *to rejoyce.*
Gelu, *Neut. ind. n. Froſt.*
Genu, *Neut. ind. the knee, but in the Plural it is declined,* genua uum, ibus, &c.
Gero is, geſſi, gerere, endi o um, geſtum u, gerens, geſturus, *to bear.*
Gibber eris, *m. a bunch or ſwelling.*
Gibber um, *Adj. that hath a ſwelling.*
Gibbus i, 2. *m. a bunch or ſwelling.*
Gibbus a um, *Adj. boſſed ſwelling.*
Gigas antis, 3. *m. a giant.*
Gigno is, genui, gignere endi do dum, genitum tu, gignens, genitu rus, *to beget.*
Gingiber eris, 3. *neut. ginger.*

Glis iris, *habens genitivo* 3. *m. a dormouſe.*
Glis gliſſis, 3. *f. potters clay.* terra argilioſa.
Glis gliris, 3. *f. a thiſtle carduus.*
Gliſco is (*Præt. caret.*) gliſcere, endi do dum, (*Sup. caret.*) gliſcens *to grow, or to deſire fervently.*
Gluten inis, 3. *n. glue. Pl. caret.*
Gorgon onis, 3. *f. a terrible woman, one of the daughters of* Phoreus.
Gradior eris vel ere, greſſus ſum vel fui, gradi, iendi do dum, greſſum u, gradiens, greſſurus, *to go.*
Græcia æ. 1 *f. Greece.*
Grajugena æ, 1. *com. a Grecian born:* à Graius & gigno.
Grando inis, 3. *f. hail.*
Grates 3. *f. thanks, uſed only in the Nom. and Ac. plural.*
Grex gregis, 3. *maſc. a ſtock of ſmall Cattel; as Sheep, Goats,* &c ——
Grex pecudum; armentum peccorum.
Groſſus i, 2. *maſc. a green fig.*
Gruo is, (*præt. caret.*) gruere, endi do dum, (*Sup. caret.*) gruens *to cry like a crane.*
Grus gruis, 3. *dub. a crane.*
Gryps gryphis, *a griffon.*
Gummi, *n. indecl. gumm.*
Gurgulio onis, 3. *m. the weaſand, or weeſel.*

H

HAbeo es, habui, habere; habendi do dum, habitum tu, habens, habiturus *to have.*
Hæreo es, hæſi, hærere; endi do dum, hæſum u, hærens, hæſurus, *to ſtick.*
Hæres edis, 3. *com. an heir.*
Halec ecis, 3. *f. an herring, and in the f. gen. is declined through all caſes.*
Halec ecis, 3. *n. and in this neut. gender it wants the Plur. number.*
Haurio is, hauſi, haurire, iendi do dum, hauſtum ſtu, hauriens, hauſturus, *to draw.*
Heros ois, 3. *m. a nobleman.*
Heſperus i, 2. *m. the evening ſtar. Plur. caret.*
Heteroclitum i, 2. *n. an Heteroclite; that is a word declined*

declined otherwiſe than the ordinary manner.
Hilaris e, *Adj. merry.*
Hilarus a um, *Adj. merry.*
Hippomanes is, 3. *n. a piece of fleſh in a Colts forehead, or a venemous humour diſtilling from a Mare.*
Hirundo inis, 3. *f. a ſwallow.*
Hiſtrix icis, 3. *f. porcupike.*
Homo inis, 3. *com. a man or woman.*
Honor } oris, 3. *m. honor.*
Honos }
Hordeum i, 2. *n. barley; it hath three like caſes in the Pl. Numb.* Hordea, hordea, hordea.
Hoſpes itis, 3. *com. an hoſt or gueſt.*
Hoſtis i, 3. *com. an enemy.*
Humus i, 2. *f. the ground.*
Hydrops opis, 3. *m. the Dropſie.*
Hyems emis, 3. *f. the winter*

I

JAceo es, jacui, jacere, endi o um (*Sup. car.*) jacens, *to lye down.*
Jacio is, jeci, jacere, endi o um, jactum u, jaciens. jacturus, *to caſt.*
Jaſpis idis, 3. *f. a jaſper-ſtone.*
Ico, icis, ici, icere, endi do um, ictum u, icens, ictus *to ſtrike.*
Icon onis, 3. *f. an Image.*
Ida æ, 1. *f. a mountain near Troy.*
Idus, iduum, idibus, &c. 4. *f. the Ides of a month.*
Jecur, jecoris, *or* jecinoris 3. *m. the liver.*
Ignis is, 3. *maſc. the fire.*
Illex egis. 3. *com. a lawleſs body: ab* in *privativa particula, &* lex.
Imber bris, 3. *m. a ſhower.*
Imbrex icis, 3. *dub. a gutter-tile.*
Immineo es, imminui, imminere, endi do dum, (*Sup. car.*) imminens, *to hang over, com. of* in & maneo.
Impetis, 3. *m. of violence* (*of the old Nom. caſe* impes *Abl.* impete *hoc eſt,* impetu) *by violence.*
Inceſſo is, ivi, inceſſere, endi do dum, inceſſitum tu, inceſſens, iturus, *to provoke.*
Incido is, idi, incidere, endi do dum, inciſum u, incidens, inciſurus, *to cut, or to grave in, ab* in & cædo.
Incido is, incidi, incidere,

endi do dum: (*Sup. car.*) incidens *to fall into, or upon: of* in & cado,

Incipio is, incepi, incipere; endi do dum; inceptum tu; incipiens, incepturus, *to begin: of* in & capio.

Inculco as avi, are: andi do dum, atum u: inculcans, inculcaturus *to repeat often: of* in & calco.

Indo is, indidi, indere: endi do dum: inditum tu: indens inditurus *to put in: of* in & do.

Indoles is, 3 *f. towardness. Plur. caret.*

Induciæ arum 1 *f. truce Sing. caret.*

Indulgeo es, indulsi, indulgere: endi do dum: indultum & indulsum, indulgens, indulturus & indulsurus *to make much of.*

Inermis e. *Adj. unarmed. ab* in & arma.

Inermus a um. *Adj. unarmed: of* in & arma.

Infans antis, 3 *com. an infant, a babe.*

Inferiæ arum. 1 *f. sacrifices to the infernal spirits.*

Inficias, 1 *fœm. only in the Accus. plural: as* eo Inficias. *I deny it.*

Inficio is, infeci, inficere; iendi do dum, infectum tu: inficiens, infecturus; *to infect, or to die: ab* in & facio.

Ingruo is, ui, ingruere: endi do dum: (*Sup. car.*) ingruens: *to invade: ab* in & gruo.

Injussu. 3 *m. only in the Ab. case without bidding.*

Insidiæ arum. 1 *f. wiles, snares to entrap one.*

Instar. *neut. undecl. like as it were*, significat vel similitudinem, vel æquiparationem & mensuram.

Intelligo is, intellexi: intelligere endi do um: intellectum u, intelligens, intellecturus: *to understand, of* inter & lego: *vel, ex* intus & lego: quasi intus mecum lego, & loquor.

Interpres etis, 3 *com. an interpreter.*

Invidia æ, 1 *f. envy. Pl. caret.*

Jocus, i. *m. a jest: in the Pl. Numb. masc. & neut.*

as hi Joci & hæc Joca, orum, &c.
Iraſcor, eris, vel ere, iratus ſum vel fui, iraſci, endi do dum, iratum tu iraſcens; *to be angry with.*
Iſmarus i, *maſ. a mountain in Thrace, in the plural is of the Neut. gender:* Iſmara, hæc orum, &c.
Iter itineris (*of the old nom.* itiner) *n. a journey.*
Jubar aris, 3 *neut. the sunbeam.*
Jubeo es, juſſi, jubere, di o um, juſſum u, jubens, juſſurus *to command.*
Jugeris *in the Gen. caſe &* jugere *in the Abl.* 3. *neuter, an acre, in the Plur. it hath all caſes,* jugera, um, ibus, &c.
Jugum i, 2. *the top of an hill, a yoak.*
Jungo is, junxi, jungere, endi do dum, junctum ctu, jungens, junctu-rus, *to joyn.*
Juno onis, 3 *f. Jupiter's wife.*
Jus juris, 3 *neut. right in the Plur. number. it hath three like caſes only* jura, jura, jura.
Juſſu, *in the Abl. only,* 4. *m. by command.*
Juſta orum. 2 *neut. funerall rites. Sing caret.*
Juſtitium ii, *neut. vocation* juris dicendi intermiſſio
Juvenis is, 3 *com. a young man, or woman.*
Juventus utis, 3 *f. youth. Plur. caret.*
Juvo as, juvi, are, andi do dum, jutum tu, juvans, juturus *to help.*

L

Labes is, 3 *f. a ſpot. in the Pl. Num. it hath three like caſes. No.* labes *Ac.* labes. *Voc.* labes
Labor, laberis, vel labere, *to ſlip or fall.*
Labor oris, 3 *m labor.*
Labos
Lac, lactis 3 n. *milk. Pl. caret.*
Laceſſo is, ivi, laceſſere, endi do dum, laceſſitum tu, laceſſens, laceſſiturus, *to provoke.*
Lacio, is, lexi, lacere, di o um, lectum u, lacions lecturus *to allure, or entice: in old Verb: but the compounds are in uſe, as* allicio, elicio, illicio, pellicio, prolicio.

Lactes ium, 3. f. *the ſmall-guts. Sing. caret.*
Lacto as, avi, are, andi do dum, atum tu, ans, aturus, *to give milk, or to deceive.*
Lacus us, 4. *m. a lake. Dat & Ab. plur.* lacubus.
Lædo is, læſi, lædere, endi do dum, læſum u, lædens, læſurus, *to hurt.*
Lælaps apis, 3. *maſc. a dog called Tempeſt.*
Lambo is, lambi, lambere, endi o um, (*Sup. caret.*) lambens, *to lick.*
Lampas adis, 3. f. *a lamp.*
Laniſta æ, 3. *m. a maſter of defence.*
Laquear aris, 3. *neut. a vaulted roof.*
Laſer eris, 3. *neut. an herb called Benjamin.*
Lateo es, latui, latere, endi do dum, latitum tu, latens, latiturus, *to lurk or to lie hid.*
Lavo as, lavi, lavare, andi do dum, lautum tu, lotum u, & lavatum u, lavans, lauturus, loturus, & lavaturus, *to waſh.*
Laurus i, & us, 3 & 4. f. *a bay-tree.*
Lebes tis, 3. *m. a caldron, or pan.*
Lecythus i, 2. *dubz an oyl-glaſs.*
Lego is, legi, legere, endi o um, lectum tu, legens, lecturus, *to read.*
Lemures um, 3. *m. hobgoblings. Sing. caret.*
Leo onis, 3. *m. a lion.*
Leo es, levi, lere, endi do dum, letum tu, lens, leturus, *to anoint, or imprint, an old Verb, not in uſe, but only in the compound* deleo, *to blot out.*
Lethum i, 2. *n. death. Plu. caret.*
Liberi orum, 3. *m. children. Sing. caret.*
Libet, libebat, libuit & libitum eſt vel fuit, libitum erat vel fuerat, libebit, *it pleaſeth.*
Lybs, lybis, 3. *m. the ſouth-weſt wind.*
Licet, licebat, licuit, vel licitum eſt vel fuit, licuerat, vel licitum erat vel fuerat, licebit, *it is lawful.*
Lichen enis, 3. *m. liverwort.*
Lien enis, 3. *m. the milt or ſpleen.*
Ligur uris, 3. *com. one of Liguria,* incola Liguriæ.
Limax acis, 3. *m. a ſnail.*

Limus i, 2. *m. dirt. Plur. caret.*

Lingo is, linxi, lingere, endi o um. (*Sup. caret.*) lingens. *to lick.*

Lino is, lini, livi & levi; linere, linendi endo dum, litum tu, linens, liturus, *to daub, or beſmear.*

Linquo is, liqui, linquere; di o um, ctum tu, linquens, cturus, *to leave.*

Linter, 3. *dub. a cock-boat.*

Liquefio is, liquefactus ſum vel fui, liquefieri, liquefactus, faciendus, *to be molten.*

Liquor eris vel ere, *idem.*

Liveo es, livi, ere, endi do dum (*Sup. car.*) livens, *to be wan, to be black and blue.*

Lixa æ, 1. *m. ſcullion.*

Locri orum, 2. *m. a town in Italy. Sing. caret.*

Locuples, *wealthy.*

Locus i, 2. *m. a Place. Plu.* hi loci, & hæc loca orum.

Logos i, 2. *m. ſpeech or reaſon.*

Loquor eris vel ere, loquutus ſum vel fui, loqui, endi o um, quutum u, loquens, loquuturus, quutus & loquendus, *to ſpeak.*

Luceo es, luxi, lucere, lucendi o um (*Sup. caret.*) lucens, *to ſhine.*

Ludo is, luſi, ludere, ludendi o um, luſum, ſu, dens, ſurus, *to play.*

Lues es, 3. *f. the murrain. Plur. caret.*

Lugeo es, luxi, gere, gendi do dum, ctum ctu, gens, cturus, *to mourn or lament.*

Luo is, lui, ere, endi o um, tum u, ens, iturus, *to redeem, to pay, to cleanſe but the compounds change the ſignification, and make* utum *in the Supines, not* uitum; *as* abluo, ui, utum, colluo, collui, lutum, diluo, lui, lutum, eluo, lui, lutum, polluo, lui, lutum.

Luſtra orum, 2. *n. a den of wild beaſts. Sing. caret.*

Lynx yncis, 3. *dub. a ſpotted beaſt, an Ounce.*

M

MÆnalus i, 2. *m. an Hill in Arcadia: the Plur.* hæc Mænala orum.

Magnes etis, 3 *m. a loadſtone*

Majores orum, 3 *masc. our Ancestors. Sing car.*
Malo, mavis, malui, malle malendi do dum, (*Sup. caret*) malens, *to be more willing.*
Mando is, mandi, mandere, di o um, mansum u, dens, mansurus, *to eat.*
Mando as, avi, are, andi o um, tum tu, ans, aturus, *to command, or commit to.*
Maneo es, mansi, manere, endi do dum, sum su, manens, mansurus, *to tarry or abide: So the compounds* permaneo, remaneo. *But* emineo, immineo, præmineo, promineo, *make* minui *in the preterperfect tense.*
Manes ium, 3 *m. Spirits. sing caret.*
Manubiæ arum. 1 *f. spoils taken in war. sing car.*
Manus us, 4 *fœm. a hand.*
Mapalia orum, 2 *neut cottages. sing. caret.*
Mare is, 3 *neut. the sea.*
Margo inis, 3 *du. the brink or skirt of any thing.*
Marmor oris 3 *n. marble.*
Mars tis, 3 *m. the god of war*
Martyr yris, 3 *c. a martyr*
Mars, maris, 3 *m, a man, or the male kind.*
Massicus i, 2 *m, an hill in Campania, in the Pl. hæc* Massica orum.
Mater tris, 3 f. *a Mother.*
Medeor, eris vel ere, medicatus sum vel sui (*of* medicor) mederi, medendi do dum, medicatum tu, medens, medicaturus, *to heal or cure.*
Medicor, aris vel are, atus sum vel sui, ari, andi do dum, atum atu, ans, aturus, *to heal or cure.*
Meio is, minxi (*à* mingo) meiere; endi do dum, mictum ctu, meiens, micturus, *to piss.*
Mel, mellis 3 *n. hony: in the Plu. it hath only three like cases. Nom. ac. voc.* Mella, mella, mella.
Meleager agri 2 *masc. a mans name.*
Meleagrus agri 2 *masc a mans name.*
Menda æ, 1 *fœm. a fault.*
Mendum i, 2 *n. a fault.*
Menses ium, 3 *m. womens flowers sing. caret.*
Mensis is, 3 *m. a month.*
Mereor, eris vel ere, meritus sum vel sui, mereri: endi do dum, meritum tu, merens, riturus, *to deserve.*

Meridies iei, 3 *m. noon day*
Metior *to measure.*
Meto is, messui, metere: endi o um; messum u, metens, ssurus: *to mow.*
Metuo is, metui, metuere: endi do dum (*Sup. car.*) metuens, *to fear.*
Metuor, ueris vel uere, (*car. prat.*) metui metuendus: *to be feared.*
Meus, a, um; *mine; a Pro. Possessive.*
Mico as, micui, micare: andi o um (*Su. car.*) micans; *to shine or glitter.*
Miles itis, 3 *com. a soldier.*
Minæ arum, 1 *f. threatnings; Sing. caret.*
Mingo is, minxi, mingere: endi o um, mictum tu, gens, urus, *to piss.*
Minores orum, 3 *m. posterity. Sing. caret.*
Misceo es, miscui, miscere: endi do dum, mistum u, miscens, misturus; *to mingle.*
Misereor, eris vel ere, misertus sum vel fui, misereri, endi o um, misertum u, miserens, misturus; *to take pity on.*
Mitto is, misi, mittere: endi o um, missum u, mittens, ssurus *to send.*
Mœnia ium, 3 *n. the walls of a Town: Sing. caret.*
Mæreo es, mœstus sum, vel fui, mœrere; endi do dum (*Sup. caret.*) mœrens *to be sad.*
Monoptoton i, 2 *n. a monoptote*, i. *a word that hath but one termination, & in one oblique case.*
Mons tis, 3 *m. a mountain.*
Mordeo es, momordi, mordere: endi o um, morsum su, mordens surus; *to bite.*
Morior, moreris vel morere, mortuus sum vel fui, mori; moriendi o um, (*Sup. caret.*) moriens, moriturus, *to die.*
Morior, iris vel ire, mortuus, iri. &c. *undeter. eun. Act.* 3 *sc.* 1. Risu, omnes qui aderant emoriri.
Mos moris, 3 *m. a custom.*
Mulceo es, mulsi, mulcere: endi o um, mulsum su, mulcens, mulsurus *to assuage.*
Mulgeo es, mulsi (& mulxi) mulgere, endi o um, mulctum ctu, mulgens mulcturus *to milk.*
Mulier eris, *f. a woman, under the third special Rule, increasing short.*

Mul-

Mulſum i, 2 *neut. wine and hony mingled together. Sing. in Plur.* a, a, a.
Multiplico as, avi, are, andi do dum, atum tu, ans, aturus, *to multiply.*
Munia orum, 2 *neuter, a duty or office, Singul. caret.*
Mus, muris, 3 *m. a mouſe.*

N.

NAnciſcor, eris vel ere nactus ſum vel fui, nanciſci, endi o um; nactum ctu, nanciſcens nacturus *to obtain.*
Naſcor, eris vel ere, natus ſum vel fui, naſci; naſcendi do um, natum tu, naſcens, naſciturus, *to be born.*
Natales ium, *maſ.* [generis nobilitas, naſcendi conditio] *one ſtock or kindred, Singul. caret.* cum genus aſſignant, *but.*
Natalis is, 3 *m. ones birth day,* dies natalis.
Natrix icis, 3 *dub. a water-ſerpent.*
Natus, 4 *m. by birth only in the Abl. Sing.*
Neco as, necui, necare, di o um, nectum u, cans, necaturus, *to kill.*
Necto is, nexi vel nexui, nectendi o um, nexum u, nectens, nexurus, *to knit.*
Nefrens endis, 3 *maſ. a young pig.*
Negligo is, neglexi, negligere, di do dum, neglectum ctu, negligens, neglecturus, *to neglect, ex* ne & lego.
Nigreo, es, ui, ere, di o um, (*Sup. caret.*) nigrens, *to become black.*
Nemo, neminis, 3 *com. no body,* à ne & homo, *but the Genitive caſe is ſeldom uſed, according to the Verſe.* Nemo caret genito, quinto, numeróque ſecundo. *Yet* Plautus *hath* Neminis. Neminis miſereri certum eſt, quia mei nemo miſeret. *Plaut. in Captivis.* Neminis ingenio quenquam confidere oportet, *Lucilius.*
Neo, nes, nevi, ere: nendi o um, netum, u, nens neturus, *to ſpin.*
Nervus i, 2 *m. a ſinew.*
Neuter, a, um. *ge.* neutrius *Adj. neither of both.*

Nexo as, xui, are, andi o um, nexum u, nexans, nexurus, *to knit.*
Nideo es, (*præt. caret*) nidere, endi o um, (*Sup. caret*) nidens, *to shine.*
Nihil, *n. indecl. nothing.*
Nihilum i, 2 *n. nothing. Plur. caret.*
Nil, *n. undecl. nothing. contracted of* nihil.
Nitor, eris vel ere, nisus vel nixus sum vel fui, niti, nitendi do dum, nisum su, vel nixum u, nitens, nisurus, vel nixurus, *to endeavor.*
Niveo es, nivi, nivere, nivendi o um, (*Sup. car.*) nivens, *to wink:* inde conniveo.
No nas, avi, are, andi o um, natum u, ans, naturus, *to swim.*
Noceo es, ui, nocere, endi o um, itum u, nocens, iturus, *to hurt.*
Noctu, 4 *mas. by night, a Monoptote found only in Abl. Sing.*
Nolo nonvis, nolui, nolle, endi o um, (*Sup. caret*) nolens, *to nill, or to be unwilling.*
Nonæ arum, 1 *f. the Nones of a month, Sing caret.*
Nosco is, novi, ere, endi o um, notum u, noscens, noturus, *to know.*
Noster a um, *ours pr. adj.*
Nostras, *bic & hæc & hoc* nostrate, atis *of our country.*
Notus i, 2 *mas. the south-wind, Plur. caret.*
Nubes is, 3 *f. a cloud.*
Nubo is, nupsi, & nupta sum, nubere, nubendi o um, nuptum tu, nubens, nupturus a um, *to be married: it's proper only to a woman, therefore it is* nupta sum, *not* nuptus: *a man is said,* uxorem ducere.
Nugæ arum, 2 *f. trifles, Sing. caret.*
Nullus a um, *none.*
Nundinum i, 2 *n. a fair: in plu. it is* nundinæ arum. 1 *fœm.*
Nuo is, nui, nuere, nuendi o um, nutum u, nuens, nuturus, *to nod, a Verb not much in use, but the compounds are received, as* abnuo, annuo, innuo, renuo.
Nuptiæ arum, 1 *f. marriage, Sing. caret.*
Nurus us, 4 *f. a daughter-in-law.*

Nycti-

Nycticorax acis. 3 *mas. a night-raven.*

O

OBdo is, obdidi, ere: endi o um, itum u, dens, obditurus *to bolt, or set against comp. of* ob & do.

Obex icis, 3 *dub. a bolt or bar.*

Obliviscor, eris vel ere: oblitus sum vel fui, oblivisci obliviscendi, do dum, oblitum u, obliviscens, iturus, *to forget.*

Obses idis, 3 *com. a pledge in war, an hostage.*

Occido is, occidi, ere: endi do dum, occasum u, occidens, occasurus, *to set, to fall down, to perish, of* ob & cado.

Occido, idis, occidi, occidere, occidendi o um, occisum u, occidens occisurus, *to kill or slay, to wound to death, of* ob *and* cædo.

Occiput itis, 3 *n. the hinder part of the head, of* ob & caput.

Occludo is, occlusi, udere: endi o um, usum u, udens, usurus *to shut up, of* ob & claudo.

Occulto as, avi, are: andi o um, atum atu, occultans, aturus, *to hide, to conceal frequentative of* occulo.

Occulo is, occului, occulere, endi o um, occultum tu, occulens, occulturus *to hide, of* ob & colo: *or rather of* ob & culo, *i.e.* volvo, tego.

October is, 3 *m. the month so called, tl. caret.*

Odor } odoris, 3 *m. a sent or savor* quasi olor
Odos } *ab* oleo.

Oleaster astri, 2 *m. a wild olive-tree.*

Oleo es, olui, olere: olendi do dum; olitum tu; olens oliturus, *to give a smell, or sent, the Comp. makes* olevi *in the Preterperfect tense, as* aboleo olevi, adoleo, vel potiùs adolesco, adolevi: exoleo vel exolesco exolevi: obsoleo, obsolevi: inoleo vel inolesco, inolevi, *but four Compounds follow the Simple Verb, as* oboleo obolui, peroleo perolui, redoleo redolui, suboleo subolui.

Olfaico

Olfacio is, olfeci, olfacere: olfaciendi do dum; olfactum u; olfaciens, olfacturus *to smell, of* olēre *and* facio.

Omen inis, 3 *n. fore-speaking.*

Omnis *hic & hæc & hoc* omne *every one, all.*

Onus ēris, 3 *a burden.*

Onyx —cis, 3 *dub. the nail of a man's hand: also a precious stone, white like a nail:* Onyx cum prole *with its compound,* Sardonix *a Sardis stone.*

Operio is, operui, operire: operiendi o dum, opertum u; operiens, opertūrus *to cover, of* ob & pario.

Opifex icis, 3 *com. a workman.*

Opis, opem, ope, 3 *f. help, aid, a Triptote.*

Oppango is, oppegi, oppangere; endi do dum; oppactum u, oppangens, oppacturus: *to fasten, or joyn unto, of* ob & pango.

Opus untis, 3 *n. a Town in Locris.*

Orbis is, 3 *mas. any round thing, as a globe, a bowl, the world.*

Ordior (*pro* incipio) iris vel īre: orsus sum vel fui, ordiri; ordiendi do dum, orsum u: ordiens, orsurus *to begin:* hinc exordior.

Ordior (*pro* texo) ordiris vel ordire, orditus sum vel fui *&c. to weave.*

Oriens entis, 3 *m. the East.*

Orior iris vel eris: ortus sum vel fui, oriri: oriendi do dum; ortum tu, oriens, oriturus *to spring, to arise, to begin.*

Orontes is, 3 *mas. a river in Syria.*

Os oris, 3 *neut. a mouth, in the Plural number it hath three like cases:* ora, ora, ora.

Os ossis, 3 *neut. a bone.*

Ostrea —eæ, 1 *fem. an oyster.*

Ovum i, 2 *neut. an egg.*

P.

PAciscor, eris vel ere; pactus sum vel fui, pacisci: endi endo endum, pactum u, pacisciens, pacturus, *to make a bargain.*

Palleo es, ui, pallere endi do

do dum, (*Sup. car.*) pallens, *to be pale.*
Paluſter *belonging to the marſh.* of palus paludis.
Pampinus i, 2 *dub. a vine-leaf.*
Pando is, pandi, pandere; endi do dum, paſſum u, pandens ſurus, *to open.*
Pango (*pro* paciſcor) pangis, pepigi, pangere, endi do dum, pactum ctu, pangens, pacturus, *to bargain, though ſome ſay* pepegi *comes of* pego *the old Verb; for which we uſe* paciſcor.
Pango [*pro* jungo, vel figo vel planto] pangis, pegi, pangere, endi o um, pactum ctu, pangens, pacturus: *hence* co, depango, oppango, circumpango, repango, compingo, impingo.
Pango (*pro* cano) pangis, panxi, pangere, endi o um (*Sup. car.*) pangens, *to ſing.*
Panis is, 3 *m. bread.*
Panther eris, 3 *m. a Panther: ac* panthera: *hence.*
Panthera æ, 1 *f. a Panther.*
Papaver eris, 3 *n. poppy.*
Papyrus i, 2 *f. paper.*
Paradiſus i, 2 *m. a paradiſe.*
Parco is, peperci & parſi, parcere; endi do dum, (*Sup. caret.*) parcens, *to ſpare.*
Parens tis, 3 *com. a father or mother.*
Pareo es, parui, parere: endi do dum, paritum tu, parens, pariturus, *to obey.*
Pario is, peperi, parere, pariendi o um, partitum tu, pariens, pariturus, *to bring forth.*
Parnaſſus i, 2 *m. an hill in Phocis.*
Partio is, partivi, partire: iendi o um, partitum u, partiens, partiturus, *to divide.*
Parturio is, ivi, ire: iendi do dum, itum tu, iens, parturiturus, *to be towards labor.*
Paſco is, pavi, paſcere: endi o um, paſtum tu, paſcens, paſturus, *to feed or nouriſh.*
Paſcor eris ere, paſtus ſum vel fui, paſci: paſtus, paſcendus, *to be fed.*
Paſſer eris, 3 *ep. a ſparrow*
Pateo es, patui, & paſſus ſum vel fui: patendi do, um: paſſum, u, patens, paſſus, *to lye open.*

Patior, eris vel ere, passus sum vel fui, pati: patiendi o um, passum u, patiens, passurus, passus & patiendus, *to suffer.*

Patro as, avi, are: andi do dum, atum tu, ans, aturus, *to commit.*

Patruelis is, 3 *c. a brothers child.*

Paveo es, pavi pavere: endi do dum, (*Sup. caret.*) pavens, *to fear.*

Pauper, hic & hæc *poor. sometimes it is found in the n. gen. but seldom, as* Vigil pauperis tugurii. *Horat.* licet sub paupere tecto Reges, & regum vitâ præcurrere amicos *Luc.* pauperis ævi. *Juvenal.* lorum pauper.

Pecten inis, 3 *m. a comb.*

Pecto is, pexi & pexui, pectere: pectendi o um, pexum, pectens, pexurus, *to kemb.*

Pecus oris 3 *n. great cattel.*

Pecus dis, 3 *fem. small cattel.*

Pedes itis, 3 *com. a footman.*

Pedester *belonging to a footman.*

Pedo is, pepedi, dere: endi o um, ditum tu, pedens, pediturus, *to fart.*

Pelagus i, 2 *m. & n. the sea, pl. caret. Yet* Lucretius *hath* pelage *in the plur.*

Pellex icis, 3 *f. an harlot:*

Pello is, pepuli, ere: di do um, sum su, lens, pulsurus *to drive away.*

Penates ium, 3 *houshold-gods. Sing. caret.*

Pendeo es, pependi, dere: di do um, sum, su, dens, pensurus, *to be hanged.*

Pendo is, pependi, dere, di do dum, pensum su, dens pensurus, *to weigh.*

Penis is, 3 *m. a mans yard.*

Penum i, 2 *n. all manner of victuals.*

Penus oris, 3 *n. all manner of victuals.*

Penus i, & us, 2 & 3 *m. all manner of victuals.*

Perago is, egi, agere: endi o um, actum ctu, agens, peracturus, *to finish.*

Percutio is, cussi cutere: iendi do um, cussum su, utiens, cussurus *to strike.*

Perdix icis, 3 *d. a patridge.*

Perdo is, didi, dere endi o um, itum u, dens, iturus, *to lose, of* per & do.

Perduellis is, 3 *com. a stubborn enemy.*

Pergamus i, 2 *f. in the pl.* hæc pergama orum.

Purgo

Pergo is, perrexi, pergere, endi o um, rectum u, pergens, perrecturus, *to go forwards* à per & rego.

Perlego is, egi, perlegere perlegendi o um; perlectum ctu, perlegens, perlecturus, *to read thoroughly.*

Permiſſu 4 *m. only in the Abl. Sing.*

Perpetior, eris vel ere, perpeſſus ſum vel ſui: perpeti: perpetiendi do dum; perpeſſum perpeſſu; perpetiens, perpeſſurus *to ſuffer, of* per & patior.

Perplaceo es, ui, ere: endi do dum, perplacitum u, perplacens, perplaciturus, *to pleaſe very much.*

Perſis idis 3 *f. Perſia. Pl. caret.*

Pes edis, 3 *m. a foot.*

Peto is, petivi (*Sync.* petii) petere: petendi o um, petitum tu, petens, petiturus *to ask.*

Phaleræ alerarum 1 *fem. Horſe-trappings Sing. caret.*

Pharus i, 1 *dub. a Watch-Tower.*

Phaſelus i, 2 *dub. a brigandine.*

Philotis idis, 3 *f. a womans name.*

Phœnix îcis, 3 *m. a phenix.*

Pryx gis, 3 *m. a phrygian.*

Pietas atis, 3 *f. godlineſs.*

Piget pigebat, piguit vel pigitum eſt vel fuit, piguerat, vel pigitum erat vel fuerat, pigebit, pigere *it irketh.*

Pingo is, pinxi, pingere, endi do dum; pictum ctu, pingens, picturus, *to paint.*

Pinſo is, pinſui, pinſere, endi do dum; piſtum ſtu, pinſens, piſturus, *to bake.*

Pinus i & us, 2 & 4 *m. a pine-tree.*

Piper eris, 3 *n. pepper.*

Piſcis is, 3 *m. a fiſh.*

Pix picis, 3 *f. pitch.*

Placeo es, placui, placere: endi do um: placitum u: placens, placiturus, *to pleaſe.*

Plagæ arum, 3 *fœm.* (retia) *hunting nets. Sing. caret.*

Plaga æ, 1 *f. a wound.*

Plaga —— æ, 1 *f. a climate.*

Plaudo is, plauſi, plaudere, endi o um: plauſum

ſum plauſu, plaudens plauſurus, *to clap hands for joy.*

Plebs } is, 3 *fœm. common-*
Plebis } *people.*

Plecto is, xi, plectere, endi do dum: plexum u, plectens, plexurus, (punio) *to puniſh.*

Plecto is, xi, plectere endi do dum, plexum u, plectens, plexurus, *to entangle, or to weave.*

Pleo es, evi, plere endi do dum, pletum tu, plens, pleturus, *to fill: and old Verb out of uſe: but only in the Compounds: as* compleo, expleo, impleo, repleo ſuppleo.

Plico as, avi (& plicui) are, andi do dum, plicatum tu (& plicitum u) plicans, plicaturus, & pliciturus, *to fold. Comp.* applico, complico, explico, replico, multiplico, ſupplico.

Pluo is ui, *or* pluvi pluere endi do dum, pluitum u, pluens, pluiturus, *to rain.*

Plus pluris, 3 *n. in the pl, hi & hæ* plures, *& hæc* plura, *throughout.*

Polleo es, (*Præt. car.*) ere endi do dum: (*Sup. caret.*) ens, *to be able.*

Pono is poſui, ponere, endi o um, poſitum tu, ponens poſiturus, *to put.*

Pons ontis, 3 *m. a Bridg*

Pontus, is, *m. the Sea.*

Porticus us 4 *m. a gallery.*

Poſco, i, poſci, poſcere, endi do dum (*Supinis caret.*) poſcens *to ask or require.*

Poſtiis is, 3 *m. a poſt.*

Poto as, avi, (& potus ſum vel fui) are, andi do dum, potum potu, & potatum tu, potans, poturus & potaturus, *to drink.*

Præcordia orum, 2 *n. the midriff. Sing. caret.*

Præcurro is, præcucurri præcurrere, di do dum præcurſum ſu, præcurrens, præcurſurus, *to run before, of* præ *&* curro.

Prælego is, egi, prælegere, endi o um, ectum ectu, prælegens, ecturus, *to read before, of* præ *&* lego.

Præmineo es, præminui præminere, endi o um (*Sup. car.*) præminens

to excel others, of præ & maneo.
Præneſte is, 3 *n. a town in Italy, pl. caret.*
Præs ædis, 3 *m. a ſurety.*
Præſes idis, 3 *c. a preſident.*
Præſul ulis, 3 *co. a preſident or prelate.*
Prandeo es, prandi & pranſus ſum vel fui, prandere, endi do dum, prandens, pranſurus, *to dine.*
Precis, precem, prece, 3 *f. only in three caſes in the Singular Number, but whole in the plu. as,* preces, precum, precibus, &c.
Premo is, preſſi, premere, premendi endo dum, preſſum ſu, premens; preſſurus, *to preſs, to be againſt, to perſue.*
Primitiæ arum, 1. *f. firſt-fruits. ſing. caret.*
Princeps ipis, 3 *c. a prince.*
Problema, ematis, 3 *n. a demand, a hard queſtin.*
Prodo is, prodidi dere. endi do dum, proditum tu, prodens, proditurus *to betray. of* pro & do.
Proficiſcor, eris vel ere, profectus ſum vel fui, proficiſci, endi do dum, profectum tu, proficiſcens, cturus, *to go forth.*
Proluo is, ui, uere, uendi o um, prolutum u, proluens, proluturus, *all to waſh. ex* pro & lavo.
Promineo, es, ui, ere, endi o um (*Sup. car.*) prominens, *to hang out in ſight.*
Promo is, prompſi, promere, endi do dum; promptum tu, promens, prompturus, *to bring forth, to ſet abroad.*
Promptu, 4 *maſc. only in the Abl. caſe; with readineſs.*
Pſallo is, ſalli, pſallere, endi do dum, (*Sup. car.*) pſallens, *to ſing.*
Puber eris, 3 *com. ripe of age.*
Pubes is, 3 *fœm. ripeneſs of age; pl. caret.*
Pudet, pudebat, puditum eſt vel fuit, puditum erat vel fuerat, pudebit pudere, *it ſhameth.*
Pueraſco is, (*præt. caret*) pueraſcere; endi do dum (*ſup. caret.*) pueraſcens; *to wax a child.*
Pugil ilis, 3 *c. a champion,*
Pulver eris, 3 *m. duſt.*
Pulvis eris, 3 *m. duſt.*

Pumex

Pumex icis, 3 *m. a pumice ſtone.*
Punctum i, 2 *n. a point.*
Punctus i, 2 *m. a point.*
Pungo is, pupugi & punxi, pungere, endi do dum, punctum ctu, pungens, punctūrus, *to prick.*
Pus, puris, 3 *n. filth or corruption.*
Python onis, 3 *dub. a ſerpent killed by Apollo.*

Q.

Quæro is, quæſivi, quærere, ndi o um, quæſitum tu, quærens, quæſiturus *to ſeek.*
Quatio, quatis, concuſſi (*of* concutio) quatere, quatiendi endo endum, quaſſum ſu, quatiens, quaſſurus *to ſhake.*
Quercus i, & us, 2 & 4 *f. an oak.*
Queror *to complain.*
Qui quæ quod, *who or which, a pron. Rel.*
Quies etis, 3 *f. reſt. plu. caret.*
Quilibet quælibet quodlibet vel quidlibet, *every one, a pron. Indefin.*
Quiniſco is, quexi, quiniſcere, endi do dum, (*ſup. car.*) quiniſcens *to nod with the head.*
Quiſquiliæ arum, 1 *f. chippings, or things of no weight. ſing. car.*
Quot *how many.*

R.

Rabula æ 1, *m. a Brawler.*
Rado is, raſi, radere, endi o, um, raſum ſu, radens, raſurus *to ſhave.*
Ramex icis, 3 *du. burſtneſs.*
Rapio is, rapui, rapere, rapiendi do dum, raptum tu, rapiens, raptūrus, *to take or ſnatch away.*
Raſtrum i, 2 *neut. a rake in the plu.* hi Raſtri & hæc Raſtra.
Raucio is, rauſi, raucire, rauciendi o um, (*Sup. caret.*) ciens, *to be hoarſe.*
Recido is, cidi, recidere, endi o um, recaſum ſu, recidens, recaſūrus, *to fall backward.*
Recordor, aris vel are, recordatus ſum vel ſui, recordari, recordandi ando dum, recordatum tu, recordans, aturus, *to remember.*

Reddo is, reddidi, reddere, endi o um, redditum tu, reddens, redditurus, *to reſtore.*

Redoleo redoles ui ere, erendi erendo erendum, itum, itu redolens iturus, *to give a ſavor.*

Refringo is, fregi; refringere, ndi o um, retum tu, refringens refracturus, *to break-open, of* re *and* frango.

Rego is rexi, regere, endi endo dum, rectum ctu, regens, recturus, *to rule or govern.*

Relego is egi, egere, endi do dum, lectum ctu, egens, ecturus, *to read again.*

Reminiſcor, eris, vel ere, recordatus ſum vel fui (*of* recordor) reminiſci, endi o um, recordatum tu, reminiſcens, recordaturus *to remember.*

Ren enis, 3 *m. the kidney.*

Renuo is, renui, renuere, endi do dum (*Supinis caret.*) renuens. *to refuſe*, à re & nuo.

Reor, reris vel rere, ratus ſum vel fui, reri, rendi o um, ratum u, rens, raturus, *to ſuppoſe.*

Repango is repegi, repangere, endi do dum, repactum repactu, repangens, repacturus, *to faſten again, of* re & pango.

Reperio is, reperi, reperire, iendi do dum, repertum tu, reperiens, reperturus, *to find, of* re & pario.

Repetundarum, *gen.* repetundis, *Abl.* 1 *f. bribery.*

Replico as, avi (& replicui) are, andi do dum, atum atu ans, aturus *to reply, of* re *and* plico.

Repungo is, repupugi & repunxi, repungere, repungendi do dum, repunctum, repunctu, repungens, repuncturus, *to prick again of* re *and* pungo.

Res rei 5 *fœm. a thing.*

Reſcio is, ivi reſcire, iendi o um, reſcitum tu, reſciens, reſciturus *to know again, of* re *and* ſcio.

Reſpuo is, ui, uere, uendi o um, reſputum tu, reſpuens reſputurus, *to refuſe.*

Reſtis

Reſtis is, 3 *m. a halter.*
Reſulto as, avi, are, andi o um, reſultum u, reſultans, reſultaturus, *to rebound.*
Rete is ; *n. a net.*
Rex regis, 3 *m. a King.*
Rideo es riſi, ridere ; endi o um, riſum ſu, ridens, riſurus *to laugh.*
Ringo is, rinxi, ringere: endi do dum ; rictum u, ringens, ricturus, *to fret or vex.*
Robur oris, 3 *n. an oak.*
Rodo is, roſi, rodere: endi o um, roſum u, rodens, roſurus, *to gnaw.*
Roma æ, 1 *fœm. Rome.*
Ros roris 3 *m. the dew.*
Roſtra orum, 2 *n. the Pulpit. Sing. caret.*
Rudens entis, *dub. a cable rope.*
Rudo is, rudi, rudere; rudendi do dum, (*Supinis caret*) rudens *to bray like an Aſſe.*
Rumpo is, rupi, rumpere; endi do dum, ruptum u, rumpens, rupturus, *to break.*
Ruo, ruis, rui, ruere; ruendi do dum, ruitum tu, ruens, ruiturus, *to fall.*
Rus ruris, 3 *n. the country: in the Plural it hath three like caſes*, rura, rura, rura.

S.

Sacer, a, um, *holy.*
Sacerdos, otis, 3 *c. a Prieſt or Nun.*
Sacro as, avi, are: andi ando andum: atum tu, ans, aturus, *to dedicate.*
Sal alis, 3 *maſc. ſalt, and it is found in the Neuter Gender.* hoc ſal.
Salio is, (*pro* ſalto) ſalui (*or* ſalii) ſalire, iendi endo endum, ſaltum u, ſaliens, ſalturus, *to leap.* inde deſilio deſilii, deſultum: exſilio, tranſilio, reſilio.
Salio is, (*pro* ſale condio, *or* conſpergo) ſalivi, ſalire; iendi do dum: ſalitum tu, ſaliens, ſaliturus, *to ſeaſon with ſalt* vide ſallo.
Sallio is, ſallivi, ſallire endi endo endum, ſallitum u, ſalliens, ſalliturus, *to ſalt.*
Sallo is, ſalli, ſallere: endi do um: ſalſum ſu, ſallens

ſallens, ſalſurus, *to ſeaſon with ſalt.*
Salto, as, avi, are: andi do dum: tum u, ſaltans, ſaltaturus, *to leap, or dance.*
Salum i, 2 *n. the Sea.*
Salus utis, 3 *f. health. pl. c.*
Samnis itis, 3 *m. a Samnite.*
Sancio is ſanxi & ſancivi, ſancire: ſanciendi do dum: ſancitum citu: ſanciens, ſanciturus *to eſtabliſh.*
Sanguis inis, 3 *m. blood. Plu. caret.*
Sapphyrus i, 2 *f. a Saphyre.*
Sapientia æ, 1 *f. wiſdom. Plu. caret.*
Sapio is, ſapui, ſapere, ſapiendi endo endum: (*Sup. car.*) ſapiens, *to be wiſe, to have a taſt.*
Sarcio is, ſarſi, ſarcire: iendi do dum: ſartum tu: ſarciens, ſarturus *to patch.*
Sardonyx, ychis, 3 *m. a Sardonyx ſtone.*
Satago is, ſategi, agere, endi do dum, *Sup. caret.* ſatagens, *to do endeavour.*
Satrapas } æ, 1 *m. a Peer*
Satrapa } *or Prince.*
Scabo is, ſcabi, ſcabere, endi endo endum (*Sup. car.*) ſcabens, *to ſcratch, or rub.*
Scalpo is, ſcalpſi, ſcalpere endi endo endum, ſcalptum ſcalptu: ſcalpens, ſcalpturus, *to claw or ſcratch.*
Scando is, ſcandi, ſcandere: endi do dum: ſcanſum ſu: ſcandens, ſcanſurus, *to climb.*
Scindo is, ſcidi, ſcindere: endi endo dum: ſciſſum u, ſcindens, ſciſſurus *to cut.*
Scio ſcis, ſcivi, ſcire, ſciendi do dum, ſcitum ſcitu, ſciens, ſciturus *to know.*
Scobis } is, 3 *f. duſt.*
Scobs }
Scriba æ, 1 *m. a ſcribe, or notarie.*
Scribo is, ſcripſi, ſcribere. endi endo endum: ſcriptum ſcriptu, ſcribens, ſcripturus, *to write.*
Scrobs, ſcrobis. 3 *fæm. a ditch.*
Scurra æ, 1 *maſc. a ſcoffer or jeſter.*
Secerno is, ſecrevi, ſecernere: endi do dum: tum

tum tu, ſecernens, ſecreturus, *to divide, or ſeparate.*

Seco as, ſecui, ſecare, andi do dum, ſectum ſectu, ſecans, ſecturus, *to cut.*

Sedeo, ſedes, ſedi, ſedere, endi endo endum, ſeſſum ſeſſu, ſedens, ſeſſurus, *to ſit.*

Seges etis, 3. *f. corn, yet ſtanding.*

Seligo is, ſelegi, ſeligere, ſeligendi endo endum, ſelectum ſelectu, ſeligens, ſelecturus, *to ſelect, to ſet apart.*

Semis is, 3. *m. ab ἥμισυς,* generatim convenit cujuſque rei dimidio *half.*

Semiſſis, *gen.* ſemiſſis, 3. *m. half a pound,* quaſi ſemias, ſex unciæ, dimidium aſſis.

Senecta æ, 1. *f. old age, Pl. caret.*

Senex, ſenis, 3. *com. an old man.*

Senio onis, 3. *m. the ſiſepoint.*

Senium ii. 2. *n. old age, Pl. caret.*

Senſum i, 2. *n. the ſenſe or feeling, judgment, or reaſon.*

Senſus us, 3. *m. idem.*

Sentio, ſentis, ſenſi, ſentire, ſentiendi, ſentiendo, ſentiendum, ſenſum ſenſu, ſentiens, ſenſurus, *to perceive, or underſtand.*

Sentis is, 3. *m. a thorn.*

Sepelio is, ſepelivi, ſepelire, ſepeliendi endo endum, ſepultum tu, ſepeliens, ſepulturus, *to bury.*

Sepio, ſepis, ſepſi, ſepire, iendi do dum, ſeptum tu, ſepiens, ſepturus, *to hedge.*

Seps (*pro* ſerpente, ſcolopendra ſcilicet) ſepis, 3. *maſculine, à σήπω* putrefacio, quod membra icta putrefaciat. *σηπ, of a ſerpent.*

Seps ſepis, vel potius, ſepes, ſepis, (*pro* ſepimento) 3. *fœminine, an hedge, of* ſepio.

Sequor, ſequeris vel ere, ſequutus ſum vel fui, ſequi, ſequendi endo endum, ſequutum tu, ſequens, ſequuturus, ſequutus, & ſequendus, *to follow.*

Sermo onis, 3. *m. ſpeech.*
Ser eris, 3. *maſc. one of a people in Aſia, called Seres.*
Sero (*pro* ſemino *vel* planti) ſeris, ſevi: ſerere, ſerendi endo dum, ſatum tu, ſerens ſaturus, *to ſowe, or plaint. the Compounds whereof make* ſitum: *as*, Aſſero (*i. e. juxta* ſero) aſſevi, aſſitum: conſero, conſevi, conſitum, Diſſero (*pro* diſſemino) evi, itum: obſero, obſevi obſitum.
Sero (*pro* ordini *vel* jungo) ſeris, ſerui, ſerere ſerendi ſerendo ſerendum, ſertum, ſertu, ſerens, ſerturus, *to ſet in order: the Compounds whereof make* ſertum: *as* aſſero (*i. e.* affirmo, confirmo) aſſerui aſſertum: Conſero (*pro* commiſceo) conſerui, conſertum. Diſſero (*i.e.* derelinquo) deſerui deſertum. Diſſero (*i.e.* diſputo) diſſerui diſſertum. Exſero (*i.e.* extraho *vel* extendo) exſerui exſertum. Inſero (*i. e.* immitto *vel* interpono) inſerui, inſertum.
Serpens entis, 3 *maſc. a Serpent.*
Sibilus i, 2 *m. an hiſsing: in the Plural Number, it is maſculine and neuter: as hi* ſibili & *hæc* ſibila.
Sido is, ſedi (*of* ſedo) ſidere, ſidendi do dum, (*Sup. caret.*) ſidens *to ſettle down. Compounds* aſſido, conſido, deſido, reſido, ſubſido, edi.
Siler eris, 3 *neut. an Oſier.*
Silex icis, 3 *maſc. a flint-ſtone.*
Sinapi, *n. undecl. muſtard.*
Sinapis is, 3 *f. muſtard.*
Sindon onis, 3 *f. fine linnen cloth.*
Singultio is, ſingultivi, ſingultire: iendi iendo endum: ſingultum u, ſingultiens, ſingulturus, *to ſob.*
Sino, is, ſivi, ſinere: ſinendi do dum: ſitum tu, ſinens, ſiturus, *to ſuffer.*
Sinum i, 2 *n.* } *a milk-*
Sinus i, 3 *m.* } *pale.*
Sinus us, 4 *maſc. a boſom.*
Siren enis. 3 *f. a mare-maid.*

Siſer

Siſer eris 3 *n. a parſnip.*
Siſto (*pro* facio ſtare: *Verb Active*) ſiſtis, ſtiti, ſiſtere, ſiſtendi endo endum; ſtatum ſtatu: ſiſtens, ſtaturus, *to make to ſtand*, as ſiſte gradum *ſtay your peace*, ſiſte lacrymas, *ſtay your tears.*
Siſto (*tantum pro* ſtare: *Verb Neuter*) ſiſtis: ſteti: ſiſtere; endi endo endum, ſtatum u, ſiſtens, turus *to make to ſtand.*
Sitis is, *fœm. thirſt. Pl. caret.*
Soboles is, 3 *f. an off-ſpring Pl. caret.*
Socrus i, 2 *fœm a mother-in law.*
Sodalis is, 3 *m. a companion.*
Sol ſolis, 3 *m. the ſun.*
Soleo es, ſolitus ſum vel fui, ere, *to be wont, or accuſtomed.*
Solium ii, 2 *n. a throne. Pl. car.*
Solvo is, ſolvi, ſolvere; endi do um, ſolutum u, ſolvens, ſoluturus *to loſe*
Somnus ni, 2 *m ſleep.*
Sono as, ſonui, ſonare, andi o um, ſonitum tu, ſonans, ſoniturus, *to ſound.*
Sorbeo-es; ſorbui & ſorpſi, ſorbere ſorbendi ſorbendo ſorbendum, ſorptum u, ſorbens, ſorpturus, *to ſup.*
Soſpes *ſafe.*
Soror oris, 3 *f. a Siſter.*
Spargo, ſpargis, ſparſi, ſpargere, ſpargendi ſpargendo ſpargendum ſparſum ſu, ſpargens, ſparſurus, *to ſprinkle.*
Species ei, 5 *fœm. a kind.*
Specio, *an old Verb, out of uſe, but in the compounds, as* adſpicio, conſpicio, deſpicio, inſpicio, proſpicio, reſpicio, ſuſpicio, &c. *Specus i or us, 2 & 4 ma. a den.*
Sperno is, ſprevi, ſpernere, ſpernendi endo endum, ſpretum tu. ſpernens ſpreturus, *to deſpiſe,*
Spinus ni, (*or more rightly*, mas pinus) *a ſloe tree, or a pine tree.*
Splen ſplenis, 3 *m. the ſpleen.*
Spondeo es, ſpopondi, ſpondere, endi do dum, ſponſum ſu, ſpondens, ſponſurus, *to promiſe.*
Sponſalia orum, 2 *n. betrothing. Sing. car.*

INDEX

Spontis. *Genit.* & ſponte. *Ablat.* 3 *fœm. of his own accord.*

Statuo, ſtatuis, ſtatui, ſtatuere: ſtatuendi endo dum, ſtatutum u, ſtatuens, uturus *to appoint, or decree.*

Sterno is, ſtravi, ſternere: ſternendi do dum, ſtratum, atu, ſternens, ſtraturus *to ſpread, or throw down.*

Sterto, *to ſnort in ſleeping.*

Stipis } is, 3 *f. an alms.*
Stips }

Stirps (*pro* trunco arboris) ſtirpis, 3 *maſ. the trunck, or body of a tree.*

Stirps (origo, progenies, ſoboles) ſtirpis, 3 *fœm. a ſtock, or deſcent.*

Sto, ſtas, ſteti, ſtare: ſtandi ando andum; ſtatum ſtatu, ſtans, ſtaturus *to ſtand.*

Strepo is, ſtrepui, ſtrepere: ſtrependi o um, ſtrepitum ſtrepitu, ſtrepens, ſtrepiturus, *to make a noiſe.*

Strideo es, *to make a noiſe.*

Strido is, ſtridi, ſtridere: endi do dum, (*Supinis caret*) ſtridens *to make a noiſe.*

Stringo, ſtringis, ſtrinxi, ſtringere: ſtringendi do dum: ſtrictum u, ſtringens, ſtricturus *to ſtrain, to ſtrike.*

Struo, ſtruis, ſtruxi, ſtruere, ſtruendi ſtruendo ſtruendum, ſtructum u, ſtruens, ſtructurus, *to build.*

Stultitia æ, 1 *f. fooliſhneſs. Plur. caret.*

Suadeo, ſuades, ſuaſi, ſuadere: ſuadendi dendo endum: ſuaſum ſuaſu, ſuadens, ſuaſurus *to perſwade.*

Suber eris, 3 *neut. a cork-tree.*

Sublego, ſublegis, ſublegi, ſublegere: endi endo dum; ſublectum ſublectu, ſublegens, ſublecturus *to ſteal away privily.*

Suboleo es, ſubolui, ſubolere: olendi olendo dum: ſubolitum ſubolitu, ſubolens, ſuboliturus *to ſavor, or ſmell a thing.*

Sueſco is, ſuevi vel ſuetus ſum vel ſui; ere: endi do endum, ſuetum etu, ſueſcens, ſueturus *to accuſtom.*

Suffero,

Suffero, ſuffers, ſuſtuli, ſufferre: ſufferendi dodum, ſublatum latu, ſufferens, ſublaturus *to ſuffer.*

Sugo, ſugis, ſuxi, ſugere; endi endo endum, (*Supinis caret.*) ſugens, *to ſuck.*

Sulmo, Sulmonis, 3 *maſ. a Town where Ovid was born.*

Sum es, fui (*of* fuo) eſſe; futurus *to be.*

Sumo, ſumis, ſumpſi, ere: endi do dum: ptum tu, ſumens, ſumpturus *to take.*

Supellex ectilis, 3 *f. Plur.* ectilia, *houſhold*, ſed vix legitur.

Suppetiæ, *Acc.* ſuppetias 1 *f. aid.*

Supplico as, ſupplicavi, are, andi ando andum, ſupplicatum tu, ans, aturus *to entreat: of* ſub & plico.

Surgo, ſurgis, ſurrexi, ere: ſurgendi endo endum, ſurrectum, ſurrectu, ſurgens, ſurrecturus *to riſe: of* ſurſum & rego, erigo.

Sus ſuis, 3 *com. a ſow, boar, or hog.*

Sylveſter *belonging to the wood.*

Synodus odi, 2 *f. an aſſembly.*

T.

TAceo, taces, tacui, tacere: endi endo endum, tacitum tu, tacens, taciturus *to hold ones peace.*

Tædet, tædebat, tæduit, *or* pertæſum eſt vel fuit, tæduerat, vel pertæſum erat vel fuerat, tædebit, tædere, *it irketh.*

Tænarus ri, 2 *m. a Promontory in Laconia, in the Plur.* hæc Tartara orum.

Tagus gi, 2 *a river in Portugal.*

Talio onis, 3 *m. like for like, avengement.*

Talpa, talpæ, 3 *dub. a mole.*

Tango is, tetigi, tangere: endi do dum, tactum tactu, tangens, tacturus *to touch.*

Tantundem. *Genit.* tantidem, *as much, a Diptote, declined only in two caſes.*

Tapes

Tapes eris, *m. carpet or tapeſtry.*
Tapete etis, 3 *n. tapeſtry.*
Tapetum i, 2 *n. tapeſtry.*
Tartarum ri, 2 *maſc. hell: in the plural Hæc* tartara.
Taygetus ti, 2 *maſc. an hill in Laconia: in the Plural,* hæc Taygeta.
Tages etis, 3 *fæm. a matt.*
Temno is, tempſi, temnere: endi do dum: temptum tu, temuens, tempturus, *to deſpiſe,*
Tempe; Τέμπα *n. neuter a very fair field in Theſſalie, or place of delight.*
Tendo tendis, tetendi: tendere: tendendi tendendo dum: tenſum u, & tendum tu; tendens, tenſurus & tenturus, *to ſtretch or bend.*
Teneo es, tenui, tenere: tenendi do dum; tentum u, tenens, tenturus *to hold.*
Tepeo tepes, tepui; tepere: tependi endo endum; (*Sup. caret.*) tepens, *to be warm.*
Tapeſco is, tepui, tepeſcere; tepeſcendi do dum, (*Sup. caret.*) tepens, *to wax hot.*
Termio onis, 3 *m, the trey-point.*
Tero is, trivi, terere: terendi do dum; tritum tu: terens, triturus, *to wear.*
Teſqua orum. 2 *n. rough places.*
Teſtis is, 3 *maſc. a witneſs.*
Teucer ri, } 2 *m. a king*
Teucrus ri, } *of Troy*
Texo is, texui, texere: endi do dum: textum tu: texens, texturus *to weave.*
Thebæ arum, 1 *fæm. hot Thebes, a City, Sing. caret.*
Thermæ arum. 1 *fæm. hot Bathes, Sing. caret.*
Thorax acis. 3 *m. a breſt. plate.*
Thrax acis, 3 *m. a Thracian.*
Thus uris, 3 *neut. frankincenſe or the frankincenſe-tree, in the plural it hath three like caſes:* thura, thura, thura.
Tignum i, 2 *n. a rafter.*
Tignus i, 2 *m. a rafter.*
Tigris tigridis, 3 *fæm. a tigre.*

Timeo

Timeo es, timui, timere: timendi endo endum: (*Sup. caret*) timens, *to fear.*

Timeor timeris vel timere: (*Præt. caret*) timeri: timendus, *to be feared.*

Titubo as, titubavi, & titubatus ſum vel fui: titubare: titubandi do andum, titubatum tu: titubans, titubaturus, *to ſtumble.*

Tollo is, ſuſtuli, tollere: tollendi tollendo tollendum: latum latu, tollens, laturus *to bear or ſuffer.*

Tondeo es, totondi, tondere: tondendi endo endum; tonſum tonſu: tondens, tonſurus *to clip or ſhear.*

Tonitru, *neuter Invariab. thunder, in the plural Number,* Tonitrua uum, &c.

Tonitrus us, 4 *maſ. thunder.*

Tono as, tonui, tonare: tonandi do dum; tonitum u; tonans, toniturus, *to thunder.*

Torpeo es, torpui torpere; torpendi do dum (*Sup. caret*) torpens, *to be ſluggiſh.*

Torqueo es, torſi, torquere: torquendi quendo quendum: torſum torſu, & tortum tortu, torquens, torſurus, & torturus, *to wreath, to reſt, to vex or trouble.*

Torquis is, 3 *m. a chain for the neck.*

Torrens entis, 3 *m. a torrent.*

Torreo es, torrui, torrere, torrendi o um; toſtum u, torrens, toſturus, *to roaſt.*

Torris is, 3 *m. a firebrand.*

Tot, *hi hæ & hæc, ſo many an Aptote.*

Tracto as, avi, are: tractandi ando andum, atum tu: ans, turus, *to handle.*

Trado is, tradidi, tradere: tradendi endo endum, traditum tu, tradens, traditurus *to deliver, unto any one, of* trans & do.

Traho is, traxi, trahere: trahendi do dum; tractum tu; trahens tracturus, *to draw.*

Tranſlego is, tranſlegi, tran-

transſlegere; endi endo endum; transſlectum tu, transſlegens, transſlecturus *to read over.*

Tremo is, tremui, tremere; tremendi do dum, (*Sup. caret*) tremens *to tremble.*

Tres *hi & hæ, & hæc* tria *three. Sing. caret.*

Tribus us, 4 *m. a kindred, or ſtock.*

Tricæ arum, 1 *fœm. trifles, Sing. caret.*

Triptoton ti, 2 *neuter a Triptote*, id eſt, *a Noun declined only in three Caſes.*

Tros trois, 3 *maſ. a Trojan.*

Trudo is, truſi, trudere: endi do dum, truſum ſu, trudens, truſurus *to thruſt.*

Tu, *Gen.* tui, *thou. Pron. Prim.*

Tuber tuberis, 3 *neut. a ſwelling, or muſhrom, of* tumeo.

Tueor, tueris vel tuere: tuitus ſum vel fui, tueri: tuendi tuendo endum: tutum tutu, & tuitum tuitu, tuens, tuturus & tuiturus *to defend.*

Tulo *an old Verb, from whence* fero *borrow his preterperfect tenſe.*

Tuor, eris vel ere, tuitus ſum vel fui, tui, & tueri: tuendi do dum: tutum tu, & tuitum tuitu, tuens, tuturus, & tuiturus *to look.*

Tundo is, tutudi, tundere, tundendi do dum, tunſum ſu, tundens, tunſurus *to beat, or knock.*

Tuſſis is, 3 *f. the cough. Pl. caret.*

Tibris is, 3 *m. the River Tiber.*

Tibur uris, 3 *n. a town in Italy.*

V

VAdo, is, vaſi, vadere, vadendi endo endum, vaſum vaſu, vadens, vaſurus *to go.*

Valeo, vales, valui, valere, valendi valendo valendum, valitum tu, valens, valiturus *to be in health.*

Valvæ arum. 1 *f. folding doors. Sing. caret.*

Vannus i, 2 *f. a van to winnow corn withal.*

Vas vadis, 3 *m. a ſurety.*

INDEX.

Vas vaſis, 3 *neuter, a veſſel in the Plural Number: it is of the ſecond Declenſion,* Vaſa, vaſorum; *according to the Verſe*; Vas, vaſis, primo: vaſorum vaſa, ſecundo.

Vates vatis, 3 *m. a prophet, or propheteſs.*

Uber eris, 3 *hic & hæc: plentiful. Adj.*

Uber eris, 3 *neut. a dug, or pap.*

Vectis is, 3 *m. a barr.*

Veho, vehis, vexi, vehere: vehendi vehendo vehendum, vectum u, vehens, vecturus, *to carry.*

Vello is, velli & vulſi, vellere: vellendi endo endum, vulſum ſu, vellens, vulſurus *to pull up.*

Vendo, vendis, vendidi, vendere: vendendi endo endum: venditum u, vendens, venditurus *to ſell.*

Veneo, (*pro* vendor) is, venivi, & venditus ſum vel fui, venire: veniendi veniendo endum, venum venu, veniens, *to be ſold: Verb neuter Paſſive.*

Venio is, veni, ire: veniendi do dum, ventum u, veniens, venturus *to come.*

Venter tris, 3 *m. the belly.*

Venus eris, 3 *f. the goddeſs. of beauty.*

Ver, veris, 3 *n. the ſpring Plur. caret.*

Verber eris, 3 *neu. a ſtripe, but it is out of uſe in the Nom. caſe.*

Verberis *Genitivo, &* verbere *Ablativo, of a ſtripe: in the Plural,* verbera um, &c.

Vergo, vergis, (*præterito car.*) vergere: vergendi vergendo vergendum. (*Sup. car.*) vergens *to bend.*

Vermis is, 3 *m. a worm.*

Verna æ, 1 *com. a ſlave, a bondman or bondwoman.*

Verres is, 3 *m. a Bore-pig.*

Verro verris, verri, & verſi, verrere: verrendi endo endum: verſum ſu, verrens, verſurus *to bruſh.*

Verto, vertis, verti, vertere: vertendi endo endum, verſum verſu, vertens, verſurus *to turn.*

Ver-

Vervex ecis, 3 *maſ. a weather.*
Veſcor, veſceris vel veſcere, paſtus ſum vel fui; (of paſcor) veſci: veſcendi endo endum; paſtum u, veſcens, paſturus *to eat.*
Veſper eri, 2 *m. the eventide.*
Veto as, vetui, are: andi o um; vetitum u; vetans vetiturus, *to forbid.*
Vicem, *Ac.* vice, *Abl. by turn; but in the Pl.* vices, vicium, vicibus, &c.
Video es, vidi, videre; videndi o um; viſum ſu, videns, viſurus *to ſee.*
Vieo es, vievi, viere: endi o um, vietum u: viens, vieturus *to bind.*
Vigil ilis, 3 *com. a watchman, or woman.*
Vincio is, vinxi, vincire: vinciendi do dum, vinctum u: vinciens vincturus, *to bind.*
Vinco is, vici, vincere: vincendi do um, victum u, vincens, victurus *to overcome.*
Vindex icis, 3 *com. an avenger.*
Vir viri, 2 *maſculine a man.*
Virgilius ii, 2 *m. Virgil, a Poet, Pl. caret.*
Virgo inis, 3 *f. a Virgin.*
Virtus utis, 3 *f. virtue.*
Virus i, *n. Ac. Voc.* virus *poyſon, Pl. caret.*
Vis vis, 3 *f. force, ſtrength.*
Viſcum i, 2 *n. glue, or birdlime.*
Viſcus i, 2 *m. glue, birdlime.*
Viſcus eris, 3 *neut. the entrals.*
Viſo is, viſi, viſere; viſendi o um, viſum viſu, viſens, viſurus *to viſit, to go to ſee.*
Vitrum i, 2 *n. glaſs.*
Vivo is, vixi, vivere: vivendi o um: victum u, vivens, victurus *to live.*
Ulciſcor, eris vel ere, ultus ſum vel fui, ulciſci, endi do um, ultum tu: ulciſcens, ulturus, *to revenge.*
Unguis is, 3 *m. a nail.*
Vocito as, avi, are: andi o um, atum u, ans, aturus, *to call often.*
Volo as, avi, are, andi o um, volatum tu, volans, aturus, *to flie.*
Volo vis, volui, velle, volendi endo endum (*Sup. car.*) volens, *to will, or to be willing.*

INDEX.

Volucer, *swift.*
Volvo is, volvi, volvere: endi o um: volutum u, volvens, uturus, *to roll.*
Vomer—eris } *A plow*
Vomis—eris } *share.*
Vomo is, vomui, vomere: vomendi do um, vomitum tu, vomens, vomiturus *to vomit.*
Urgeo es, ursi, urgere, urgendi do dum, ursum u, urgens, ursurus *to urge.*
Uro is, ussi, urere, urendi o um, ussum u, urens, usturus, *to burn.*
Utor, eris vel ere, usus sum vel fui, uti, utendi o um, ustum u, utens, usurus *to use.*
Vulgus, 1 *mas.* & *neut. the common people.*
Vulpis is, 3 *mas. a Fox.*
Uxor oris, 3 *fœm. a wife.*

Examples of *Adjectives* of *three Terminations, whose* Genitive Case endeth in *ius*, the Dative in *i*.

Singulariter.	Pluraliter.
Nom. *Unus, a, um*: one.	Nom. *Uni, unæ, una.*
Gen. *unius.*	Gen. *unorum, arum, orum.*
Dat. *uni.*	Dat. *unis.*
Acc. *unum, unam, unum.*	Acc. *unos, unas, una.*
Voc. *une, una, unum.*	Voc. *uni, unæ, una.*
Abl. *uno, una, uno.*	Abl. *unis.*

Thus are declined Totus, a, um, *all.* Solus, a, um, *alone.* Ullus, a, um, *any one.* Alius, a, ud, *another.* Alter, era, erum, *idem.* Uter, tra, um, *either.* Neuter, tra, trum, *neither.*

Examples of Irregular Adjectives.

Nom. *Hic Celeber, hæc celebris, hoc celebre.* famous	N. *Hi & hæ Celebres & hæc celebria.*
Gen. *hujus celebris.*	G. *horum, harum & horum celebrium.*
Dat. *huic celebri.*	D. *his celebribus.*
Acc. *hunc & hanc celebrem & hoc celebre.*	A. *hos & has celebres & hæc celebria.*
V. *O celeber, celebris, celebre.*	V. *O celebres & O celebria.*
Abl. *ab hoc hac & hoc celebri.*	A. *ab his celebribus.*

Thus are declined *Campester*, of or belonging to the field. *Volucer* swift. *Celer idem. Saluber* healthy. *Pedester*, of or belonging to a footman. *Equester*, of or belonging to a horseman. *Acer*, eager. *Palustер*, fennie. *Alacer*, cheerful. *Sylvester*, woody.

Adjectives of three Terminations Compared.

	Singulariter.	Pluraliter.
N.	M. *Justus, ior, issimus.*	M. *Justi, iores, issimi.*
	F. *justa, ior, issima.*	F. *justæ, iores, issimæ.*
	N. *justum, ius, issimum*	N. *justa, iora, issima.*
G.	M. *Justi, ioris, issimi.*	M *Justorum, um, orum.*
	F. *justæ, ioris. issimæ.*	F. *justarum, rum, arum.*
	N. *justi, ioris, issimi.*	N. *justorum, um, orum.*

D.

Examples of Adjectives.

D.	M. *Juſto, iori, iſſimo.*		D.	M.	
	F. *juſtæ, iori, iſſimæ.*			F.	*Juſtis, ioribus, iſſimis.*
	N. *juſto, iori, iſſimo.*			N.	
A.	M. *Juſtum, iore, iſſimū.*		A.	M. *Juſtos, iores, iſſimos*	
	F. *juſtam, iorē, iſſimam.*			F. *juſtas, iores, iſſimas.*	
	N. *juſtum, ius, iſſimum.*			N. *juſta, iora, iſſima.*	
V.	M. *Juſte, ior, iſſime.*		V.	M. *Juſti, iores, iſſimi.*	
	F. *juſta, ior, iſſima.*			F. *juſtæ, iores, iſſimæ.*	
	N. *juſtum, ius, iſſimum.*			N. *juſta, iora, iſſima.*	
A.	M. *Juſto, iore vel iori iſſimo.*		A.	M.	
	F. *juſta, iore vel iori iſſima.*			F.	*Juſtis, oribus iſſimis.*
	N. *juſto, iore vel iori iſſimo.*			N.	

Adjectives of two Terminations compared.

Sing.	P. C. S.		Plur.	P. C. S.	
N.	M. *Levis, ior, iſſimus.*		N.	M. *Leves, iores, iſſimi.*	
	F. *levis, ior, iſſima.*			F. *leves, iores, iſſimæ.*	
	N. *leve, ius, iſſimum.*			N. *levia, iora, iſſima.*	
G.	M. *Levis, ioris, iſſimi.*		G.	M. *Levium, orum, iſſimorum.*	
	F. *levis, ioris, iſſimæ.*			F. *levium, iorum, iſſimarum.*	
	N. *levis, ioris, iſſimi.*			N. *levium, orum, iſſimorum.*	
D.	M. *Levi, iori, iſſimo.*		D.	M.	
	F. *levi, iori, iſſimæ.*			F.	*Levibus, ioribus, iſſimis.*
	N. *levi, iori, iſſimo.*			N.	
A.	M. *Levem, em, iſſimum*		A.	M. *Leves, iores, iſſimos*	
	F. *levem, em, iſſimam.*			F. *leves, iores, iſſimas.*	
	N. *leve, vius, iſſimum.*			N. *levia, iora, iſſima.*	
V.	M. *Levis, ior, iſſime.*		V.	M. *Leves, iores, iſſimi.*	
	F. *levis, ior, iſſima.*			F. *leves, iores, iſſimæ.*	
	N. *levi, ius, iſſimum.*			N. *levia, iora, iſſima.*	
A.	M. *Levi, iori, iſſimo.*		A.	M.	
	F. *levi, iori, iſſima.*			F.	*Levibus, oribus, iſſimis.*
	N. *levi, iori, iſſimo.*			N.	

An

Examples of Adjectives compared.

An Adjective of three Articles is thus Compared.

Sing. P. C. S.		Plur. P. C. S.	
N.	M. *Felix icior ciſſimus*	N.	M. *Felices iores iſſimi*
	F. *felix icior ciſſima,*		F. *felices iores ciſſimæ*
	N. *felix icius ciſſimum*		N. *felicia iora ciſſima.*
G.	M. *Felicis ioris ciſſimi*	G.	M. *Felicium iorum ciſſimorum,*
	F. *felicis ioris ciſſimæ,*		F. *felicium iorum ciſſimarum,*
	N. *felicis ioris ciſſimi.*		N. *feliciũ iorũ iſſimorũ*
D.	M. *Felici iori ciſſimo,*	D.	M. F. N. *Felicibus oribus ciſſimis.*
	F. *felici iori ciſſimæ,*		
	N. *felici iori ciſſimo.*		
A.	M. *Felicem iorem ciſſimum,*	A.	M. *Felices iores ciſſimos,*
	F. *felicem iorem ciſſimam,*		F. *Felices, iores, ciſſimas,*
	N. *felix icius ciſſimum*		N. *felicia iora ciſſima.*
V.	M. *Felix icior ciſſime,*	V.	M. *Felices ores iſsimi,*
	F. *felix icior ciſſima,*		F. *felices iores iſsimæ,*
	N. *felix icior ciſſimum.*		N. *felicia ora ciſsima.*
A.	M. *Felice iore* vel *iori ciſſimo,*	A.	M. F. N. *Felicibus oribus ciſsimis.*
	F. *felice iore* vel *iori ciſſimâ,*		
	N. *felice iore* vel *iori, ciſſimo.*		

FINIS.

B L